

Iranian gunmen hold 20 hostages in London embassy

A London police constable and at least two other Britons were among about 20 people taken hostage at the Iranian Embassy in Knightsbridge, London, yesterday by three armed men. The gunmen demanded that 91 political prisoners being

held in Iran should be provided with a plane and flown to London. The gunmen also wanted to be supplied with an aircraft and flown out of London. They said they would take hostages with them.

Release of political prisoners demanded

By Roger Berthoud
and John Witterow
An estimated 20 people, including a London police constable, a British diplomat, and two other Britons, were held hostage last night at the Iranian Embassy in Knightsbridge, London. The gunmen, who identified themselves as Iranians from the province of Khuzestan, demanded the release of 91 political prisoners being held in Iran, which they called a "prison of the world". They also demanded that the British Government should provide a plane to fly them to London and that they should be flown out of London. The gunmen also wanted to be supplied with an aircraft and flown out of London. They said they would take hostages with them.

specialists from the anti-terrorist squad were among a police cordon numbering hundreds which sealed off the area round the embassy as negotiators tried to establish a rapport with the gunmen. Later in the evening, the gunmen asked police to send a doctor to the embassy because one hostage had been injured when shot, were fired at the building. But when the doctor arrived, the gunmen refused to allow him in. Police began negotiating through the front door. Five hours after the start of the siege, at 4.30 pm a girl in her 20s was released from the embassy and taken to hospital. She was thought to be suffering from shock. At 6 pm, the police took her from the hospital to an undisclosed destination. The siege began at 11.30 a.m. Police Constable Trevor Lock, a member of Scotland Yard's diplomatic patrol group, was at the door of the embassy when one of the gunmen approached him and handed him a note. The diplomatic patrol group is

usually armed, and it does not appear that PC Lock had any opportunity to reach for the gun underneath his tunic. He is aged 41 and married with three children. The group swiftly took control of the five-storey building, armed with what is thought to be a rifle and several hand guns. Mr Derek Coggins, who was passing by, said: "There was nobody outside except a milkman. Then two girls came running out and police cars started to arrive. The policemen put on bullet-proof vests, taken from the boots of their cars and we moved away." The police made contact with the gunmen through an open window and by telephone. The gunmen swiftly demanded that early radio reports that they were Iraqis should be corrected to refer to them as Iranians and on. Their demands were believed to include the supply of a plane. As news of the siege spread, the Metropolitan Police activated plans based on their experi-

ence of sieges at the Spaghetti House restaurant and Balcombe Street in London. Only recently they held a practice involving "terrorists and hostages" at Heathrow. The exercise included a special Cabinet office linking the police to the Government. Last night the machinery exercised in that practice was in operation. Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, is in overall charge. Within a short time of the siege starting police marksmen and observers were in position on adjoining roofs. In the gardens behind the embassy others sat watching the rear of the building, where a number of windows were covered by wooden shutters. At the front of the building officers waited in the shelter of porches on either side of the embassy. People in surrounding buildings, which include a number of other embassies, were evacuated from the area, and the police cordon extended until it stretched into Hyde Park, closed off the junction of

Exhibition Road, Princes Gate and Kensington Road and extended close to the Albert Hall. Lines of vans and police cars were drawn up behind the cover of hedges. Vans arrived during the day with the technical equipment which the police have used successfully in past sieges. At the Spaghetti House and Balcombe Street, the police used highly sensitive microphones and cameras with very small lenses which could be put through walls to monitor the activities of gunmen. Members of the Special Patrol Group and D11, the Scotland Yard branch which provides arms instructors and specialist marksmen, were on hand among the officers. Mr Patrick Kavanagh, acting commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, visited the scene and Commander Peter Duffy, head of the anti-terrorist squad, was among senior officers present. As day turned to evening there was little activity around the embassy. At one point a bottle of tablets was left on the doorstep, and apparently taken inside.

Mrs Margaret Thatcher first heard news of the embassy incident when she visited the BBC newsroom during a tour of Broadcasting House. Afterwards she was kept informed of each new development. It was not thought necessary to call a meeting of Ministers to discuss the event. An urgent message was sent to the Iranian Government informing them of British concern and determination to see that the incident was resolved speedily, as far as possible without casualties. The Foreign Office said that under the Geneva Convention use of force to enter an embassy was prohibited. The British head of the diplomatic mission in Tehran, Dr Ghobad Ali Afshar, who is thought to be one of the hostages.

A group of Iranians, many of them students later offered to replace the hostages in the embassy. About 50 young Iranians walked down to the police cordon chanting "Allah akbar" ("God is great") and long live Khomeini and the Revolution. A woman who refused to give her name said she had 27 signatures with two men to see a senior officer. She returned shortly afterwards with no immediate response. Map, other photographs and other sieges, page 3

Amsterdam rioting mars start of new reign

Amsterdam, April 30.—Left-wingers fought pitched battles with police tonight in the streets of the Dutch capital as Queen Beatrix of the Netherlands began her reign. At least 130 people, including 40 policemen, were injured in fighting which broke out during and after a march organized by anti-monarchist groups. The Royal Chapel in the central square, in which Queen Beatrix was formally installed at a ceremony attended by many foreign dignitaries, was protected by a massive security cordon. Police made several baton charges to disperse rioters who tried to break into the square. Hundreds of rioters later built barricades on streets nearby. They threw paving stones, bricks and other debris at the riot police, who used tear-gas and batons to clear the streets. Shop windows were smashed and their contents looted. Several cars were set on fire and street stalls wrecked, according to eye-witnesses. Squatters occupying more than 6,000 empty buildings in Amsterdam, who were involved in skirmishes earlier in the day, said they had nothing to do with the riots. Empty buildings were occupied in more than 20 towns throughout the Netherlands as part of a campaign against the housing shortage. In the Hague, police arrested seven youths after 150 people tried to force their way through fences outside the Queen's future working place at Noordeinde.—Reuter and UPI. Investiture, page 7

Carter condemnation of 'ghoulish' treatment of US dead

From Patrick Brogan
Washington, April 30
President Carter said yesterday that the way the Iranian authorities have treated the bodies of the Americans killed in last week's attempted rescue of the hostages, "has aroused the disgust and contempt of the rest of the world." Such desecration, he said, "indicates, quite clearly, the kinds of people with whom we have been dealing in an effort to secure a peaceful resolution of this crisis." Mr Carter said that exposing the bodies in the embassy, was "a ghoulish action" of the terrorists and some of the government officials in Iran and "a horrible exhibition of inhumanity." He added: "They did not bring shame and dishonour on those fallen Americans. They brought shame and dishonour on themselves." Mr Carter, who was giving his first press conference since the failure of the rescue, made an eloquent defence of his decision to allow the attempt to be made. This is the sort of thing he does best, his compassion and sincerity were wholly persuasive. "I share a deep pride in the commitment and courage and integrity and the competence and the determination of those who went on this mission," he said. "They were prepared to do their duty and they did their duty." "I can think of no higher compliment for a commander-in-chief to pay to brave men. It was my responsibility, as President, to launch this mission. It was my responsibility to terminate this mission when it ended." President Carter gave the military justification of the enterprise: "There is a deeper failure than that of incomplete success and that is the failure to attempt a worthy effort, a failure to try. This is a sentiment shared by the men who went on the mission." The returning commandos, he said, had "almost unanimously" asked to be permitted to try again. The only new detail of the planning for the attempt that he revealed was that the rescue would have been tried if the hostages had been harmed in any way. Asked why the attempt had been made now, rather than



Mr Whitelaw seeks help of courts to relieve 'dangerously full' prisons

By Peter Evans
Home Affairs Correspondent
Mr Whitelaw, Home Secretary, is considering drastic action to cut the overcrowded prison population, now at 44,000, which he told the House of Commons yesterday was "dangerously high." But he is waiting to see if courts are prepared to use more alternatives to prison and shorter sentences for less severe offences. His dilemma is that neither he nor the Lord Chancellor can interfere with the independence of the courts in the sentencing of prisoners. He acknowledged to the Commons yesterday that one of his options would be to increase remission from one-third to one-half on short sentences, possibly up to 18 months or two years. Mr Merlyn Rees, former Home Secretary, told him that he would have sufficient backing in the House to make the change. Mr Whitelaw, however, has to be sure that any suggestion of "softness" would be seized upon by hard-liners among his own backbenchers. In a long expected statement in response to the May inquiry on prisons, he said that the Government would welcome shorter sentences for non-violent offenders, and it should be possible to bring about a significant reduction in the general level of sentences without sacrificing the protection the public was entitled to expect. "I believe that such a reduction can be achieved by the exercise of judicial discretion, and recent judgments have suggested that there is an increasing awareness among judges that the less serious type of non-violent offence properly be met by a shorter term of imprisonment than has been imposed previously." The statement will have done little to satisfy critics demanding urgent action to replace outdated prisons or cut the prison population, though it will be welcomed as far as it goes. The building programme Mr Whitelaw mentioned will not mean any prison closures are possible, though he voiced his satisfaction at maintaining a building programme at all in the face of expenditure cuts. Details and reaction, page 4
Leading article, page 17

Envoys plan Red Square boycott

Moscow, April 27.—Several Western ambassadors in Moscow will be absent from tomorrow's May Day parade on Red Square to show their governments' displeasure over Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, diplomatic sources said today. Among the countries taking part in what the sources called an "informal boycott" were Britain, Holland, Portugal, and Australia. All of whose ambassadors are in the Soviet capital. American sources said Mr Mark Garrison, the American chargé d'affaires, standing in for the ambassador, who left for a visit to Washington this week, would also stay away. But Mr Henri Froment-Meurice, the French ambassador, was likely to attend the parade.

Londoners will see greatest post-war protest on May 14, TUC leaders say

By Paul Routledge
Labour Editor
South-east TUC leaders promised yesterday that London would see its greatest post-war protest on May 14, the labour movement's "day of action" against the Government's policies. Many thousands of trade unionists are expected to take part in strikes and marches all over the capital, culminating in a rally in the Central Hall, Westminster, addressed by union leaders and Mr Norman Atkinson, MP, treasurer of the Labour Party. There will be no buses because of a transport workers' strike, so marches and rallies will be spread around 14 localities in London and 40 elsewhere in the region. Plans for the huge protest were unveiled yesterday by Mr Jack Dromey, secretary of the South East Regional Council of

the TUC and veteran organizer of the Grosvenor mass pickets. He predicted: "London will see the most comprehensive programme of marches and rallies that has been organized in the capital since the war. A major turnout is expected." Organizers of the event do not take seriously the threat of legal action by companies against the unions to recover lost profits, which was put forward by the Institute of Directors two days ago. Mr David Lea, assistant general secretary of the TUC, said yesterday: "I think the British people would not have got very far in advancing their liberties over the last hundred years if they had relied on the Institute of Directors." He declined to make a definitive legal statement on the day of action, which the Institute of Directors claims is a political strike and not immune from civil action for damages.

Why?

Relocation. Why should you take a close look at Northampton. One good reason. We never lose sight of you. Attracting industry is a competitive business. As the volume of advertising, claim and counter-claim of rival locations testify. But we concentrate all our efforts on seeing the problems of relocation and the establishment of new premises from your point of view. Straight talking is perhaps why Northampton is a success.

We can immediately offer you ready-built unit factories in a variety of sizes or a choice of fully serviced sites. Office buildings and sites in the town centre or office sites at Weston Favell District Centre or in the countryside at Moulton Park. Rented housing is available for employees and there is a wide choice of housing for sale. Northampton is on the M1 midway between London and Birmingham. Within a 100 mile radius is 50% of Britain's industry 57% of its population as well as major seaports and airports.

We can also offer you all the benefits of a mature county town. A workforce of some 87 000, a varied and well balanced employment structure, one of the best records of labour relations in the country. Well-established schools and shops, recreational, cultural, entertainment and welfare facilities. And all being expanded further to keep pace with the increase in population.

It's easy to see why. In the past eight years, over 200 firms including 40 from overseas, have taken more than a close look at Northampton.

**Northampton
middle england
character
prosperity
& growth**

for a straight answer
contact Leslie Austin-Crowe ES:FRICS,
Chief Estate Surveyor
Northampton Development Corporation
2-3 Market Square, Northampton NN1 2EP
0604 34734

IRA bomber freed to save her life

By Christopher Thomas
Chief
Marian Price, the convicted IRA bomber, was freed from prison on royal prerogative last night, after serving 18 months of a life sentence, in an attempt to save her life. She is in intensive care in hospital, suffering from a heart condition, and is expected to die. She is also suffering from a serious psychological disorder. She is in intensive care in hospital, suffering from a heart condition, and is expected to die. She is also suffering from a serious psychological disorder.

Exodus of white troops and police from Zimbabwe

Several hundred white Army officers, civil servants and policemen have served notice that they will soon leave Zimbabwe because of the rise to power of Mr Robert Mugabe. Many were leaving their jobs last night at the expiry of one-year contracts given to encourage them to stay on under Mr Mugabe's predecessor, Bishop Abel Muzorewa. Despite Mr Mugabe's conciliatory stance

Swedes head for labour turmoil

Sweden appeared likely to be plunged into chaos tonight with lock-outs and strikes across the country. The unions have rejected a mediation award far below the 11.3 per cent they demanded. Imports, transport and public services are likely to be disrupted. The opposition have called on the Government to resign. Page 3

Britain's nuclear role questioned

Lord Carver, former Chief of the Defence Staff, said he could not imagine a British nuclear attack on Russia without a previous American strike. If Britain designed or bought a new nuclear system she would risk the destruction of the Western Alliance. Page 2

Seven-month trial halted

A bank fraud trial at the Central Criminal Court was halted after going on for 137 days. The judge said he considered there had been serious attempts to interfere in the case, which it is estimated has cost £1,250,000. Page 2

Army captain is injured by bomb

An Army captain working as an intelligence officer was seriously injured yesterday by a bomb-trap bomb after starting his car outside his home in Enniskillen, Co Fermanagh. The Provisional IRA said last night that it was responsible for the attack. The captain's life was said to be in danger.

Labour MP dies

Mr Thomas McMillen, Labour MP for Glasgow, Central, since 1966, died yesterday in the central Middlesex Hospital, London, aged 61. Two weeks ago he was injured when he fell from a bus. In the general election he had a majority of 605 over the Conservative candidate.

Home News	2-4	Court	18	Parliament	6
European News	7	Crossword	30	Sale Room	18
Overseas News	8	Diary	16	Science	18
Appointments	18	Engagements	18	Sport	12-14
Arts	15	Features	11	TV & Radio	28
Books	10	Law Report	14	Theatre, etc	24
Business	19-26	Letters	20	25 Years Ago	2
Church	16	Obituary	17	Weather	2

HOME NEWS

Printing industry leaders meet today to reassess their lockout policy in pay dispute

By Paul Routledge

The council of the British Printing Industries Federation is to meet today to assess the impact of its recommendation to suspend without pay members of the National Graphical Association, whose pay dispute has spread to Fleet Street.

On the fourth day without most provincial newspapers, where the lockout is almost complete, BPIF leaders will consider a "medium" or "optimum" report on the response to their suspension advice. The NGA says that fewer than a quarter of its members in general printing firms have been locked out.

Senior negotiators from the Newspaper Society, which represents the provincial publishers, will attend the meeting. The two organizations embarked jointly on the suspension strategy, but the differing level of implementation may prompt a reassessment of the policy.

The BPIF said last night that more companies had enforced the suspension, particularly in Belfast. "It is a great deal firmer," a spokesman said. The Society of Graphical and Allied Trades, whose members have accepted the NSBPIF offer in a ballot, said yesterday that it would not rule out industrial action in firms where the NGA had obtained better terms, if pay relativities

with Sogat men were disturbed. The agreement accepted by Sogat and the National Society of Operative Printers, Graphical and Media Personnel (Natsopa) provides a 7.5% minimum wage for craftsmen and a 3.7% for week by 1982. The NGA is holding out for the full claim of 8.5% week now, and has declined to go to ballot on the offer.

More picketing arrests: A further 12 NGA members picketing outside the Express and Star newspaper at Wolverhampton were arrested yesterday when trying to prevent vans leaving with the one edition of the paper (Arthur Owen writes from Wolverhampton). It brought the total of NGA members arrested in the town since Monday to 35.

Among those held yesterday were two national officers, Mrs Brenda Philbin and Mr John Robinson, who both gave addresses at Bedford, where the NGA has its headquarters.

Most of the arrests came when pickets sat in the road to prevent vans from moving. All those held appeared before local justices and were bailed on condition that they did not return to Wolverhampton until July 4, when their cases will be heard. Others were bailed earlier in the week were bailed on the same condition to appear on May 30.

NUJ suspensions: As the evening *Shropshire Star* went into

its third day of production by management and executives yesterday seven members of the National Union of Journalists were suspended from duty (Our Shropshire Correspondent writes).

They included Mr Peter Johnson, father of the chapel (office branch) and leader of the paper's 100 journalists, who said a minority of NUJ members, including the chapel officers, were not prepared to follow the majority line to continue to work normally over the next week despite the suspension by the paper of members of the NGA and the Society of Lithographic Artists, Designers, Engravers and Process Workers.

Yesterday journalists at the *Shropshire Star's* head office and seven district offices continued to file copy in the production plant at Telford.

Mr Johnson said: "The chapel officers are not prepared to be a party to getting out newspapers which is being produced not only by management and executives but by secretaries and typists using new technology, VDU equipment, and with retired printers called in presumably to give their technical advice. "We hope to persuade more to join us."

Yesterday some members of Natsopa employed by the *Shropshire Star*, who were not working on Tuesday, returned to work, but it was not clear why.



Lord Carver: "British deterrent not to comfort to allies."

Doubt cast on lone nuclear role

By Henry Stanhope

Defence Correspondent

Lord Carver, former Chief of the Defence Staff, said yesterday that he could not imagine any responsible British prime minister ordering a nuclear strike against the Soviet Union if the United States had already refused to do so.

Nor did he think an independent British deterrent could be of much comfort to our NATO partners at such a time. The political effects of giving a British nuclear force of any kind were uncertain, and there were enormous pressures on those in authority to continue its existence. But we should regard our deterrent in future as part of NATO's theatre nuclear forces and not as an independent nuclear force.

That would save the cost of designing a new warhead and buying new missiles capable of penetrating the anti-ballistic missile system protecting Moscow, he said.

If, by deciding to spend money on designing or purchasing a new system, we had to buy new missiles capable of penetrating the anti-ballistic missile system protecting Moscow, he said.

Lord Carver also said that if Britain could make a contribution to the deceleration of the build-up of nuclear weapons we should seriously consider that.

He was speaking at a discussion on the future of the British deterrent, sponsored jointly by the Royal United Services Institute and the British Atlantic Committee.

Professor Peter Naylor, of the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, said it was inconceivable that a new American missile like Trident-1 could be bought by Britain as cheaply as we secured Polaris through the 1952 Nassau agreement.

That deal had been a "bargain basement" offer made by the Americans because they had to get rid of the old Polaris.

Although a decision to buy Trident-1 might cost us only about 5 per cent of the defence budget at any one time, it could absorb about 15-16 per cent of the part of the budget devoted to equipment.

This was the first occasion that the cost of procuring a new strategic deterrent for Britain would be a powerful factor in making a decision, he said.

Alleged interference halts bank fraud trial after seven months

A bank fraud trial at the Central Criminal Court, which has run for seven months and cost an estimated £1,250,000, was halted by a judge yesterday.

Judge Grant, QC, told jurors who had been hearing the case since September 25 last: "I deeply regret to have to tell you that there are in my view grounds for thinking that there may have been a very serious attempt to interfere with the due process of justice in this case."

"So it is with the deepest regret that I have come to the conclusion that I have no alternative but to discharge you from giving verdicts against any of the defendants in this case."

The judge's action came on the 137th day of the trial, which had been expected to become the longest at the Central Criminal Court. About 15 counsel, including five QCs, were

taking part. Seven men, had originally been charged in connection with an alleged bank fraud.

The judge did not elaborate on the alleged attempts to interfere with the case. He went on: "I realize what a great blow this will be for you. I accept that most of you have certainly performed your duties with the deepest care and the greatest attention, and I am very grateful to you for doing so."

"I hope you will not think that this has been a complete waste of your time. If we had gone on that would have been a complete waste of time."

The seven defendants are Mr Salomon Roussio, aged 29, of Grove Court, Circus Road, St Johns Wood; Mr Badourly

Karim, aged 35, of Ribblesdale London; Mr Norbert Romallo, aged 63, of no fixed address; Mr Andrew Pritchard, aged 53, of Cornton Road, Ealing, West London; Mr Royston, aged 50, of no fixed address; Mr Geoffrey Dwyer, aged 48, of Cromwell Crescent, Earl's Court, West London, and Mr Benjamin Gibbins, aged 53, of Tottenham Avenue, Palmers Green, north London.

They all denied conspiring to defraud between January 1 and November 26, 1976, in connection with the running of the Universal Banking Corporation of Crawford Street, London.

Mr Gibbins denied obtaining £500 loans from Forward Trust, United Dominions Trust and Western Trust and Savings by deception.

In addition, he pleaded not guilty to two charges alleging that he dishonestly obtained a Directors Club credit card.

Robinson dismissal 'came as shock'

From Our Correspondent

Birmingham. Mr Derek "Red" Robinson, the former shop steward convenor at British Leyland's Longbridge plant, was stunned into disbelief when the company dismissed him.

That was made plain at a Birmingham industrial tribunal yesterday which heard that his dismissal took place at a meeting with Mr Stanley Mullett, the Longbridge plant manager. Mr Robinson threatened to go to a mass meeting and accused the company of victimizing him.

Mr Mullett told him: "You have had your say, now I will have mine." He said that Robinson had been warned at a mass meeting and had attempted to disrupt company policy and told him: "I have no alternative but to do you."

Mr Robinson told the tribunal: "I was flabbergasted and thunderstruck. I did think I was to be dismissed. Mr Robinson is claiming his dismissal for allegedly disrupting a mass meeting which against Sir Michael Edwards plan to save BL, was unfair. But the tribunal has first to decide whether it has jurisdiction to hear his claim."

Mr Mullett, on November 19 last was final and that his claim of unfair dismissal is therefore outside the three months statutory time limit.

But Mr Robinson is claiming that an agreement between Sir Michael Edwards and two union representatives on November 27 altered the situation so that the company agreed to a union investigation.

The tribunal has been told that after the meeting a press statement was given which put into question marks the fact that an inquiry was to be held and that Mr Robinson was to receive money.

Outside the quotation mark the statement went on that Mr Robinson was not reinstated, that his dismissal stood, and that the payments were extra.

Union law blamed for increase in arrests

By David Felton

TUC leaders yesterday told MPs that the government's proposed employment laws were responsible for a worsening in the climate of industrial relations and higher numbers of arrests of workers taking industrial action.

In evidence to the Commons Select Committee on Employment, Mr Harry Urwin, chairman of the TUC employment policy and organization committee, said that up to 300 workers involved in industrial action had been arrested since the start of this year.

In the latter stages of the Labour government the TUC's guidelines in unions were gradually improving, he said. But now the threat of legislation is leading to a worsening situation, hence the numbers of arrests.

"In the first four months of

this year there have probably been more arrests of people involved in industrial action than in any comparable period in the last 50 years."

"We have had hundreds of people arrested, people who have not taken part in industrial action in their lifetime."

Mr Urwin and Mr Kenneth Gil, general secretary of the white collar Technical, Administrative and Supervisory Staffs Union, said that the incidents of violence on picket lines had been exaggerated. They denied MPs' suggestions that unions were too powerful.

Mr Urwin said the Employment Bill would lead to British unions becoming the most backward and ill-treated in the world. In terms of trade union power, except in a few areas, the unions are deplorably weak.

Poll 'chance to pass judgment'

By Christopher Warman

Local Government Correspondent

The local elections today provide a golden opportunity for people in England and Scotland to pass judgment on Mrs Thatcher's policies.

The local elections today provide a golden opportunity for people in England and Scotland to pass judgment on Mrs Thatcher's policies. Mr James Callaghan, leader of the Labour Party, said yesterday.

In a message to Labour candidates, he said that as Tory cuts bit deeper into social services, housing and education, they were confident that many councils would fall to Labour control.

"Exactly a year ago the Tories conned their way into government. Since then the Tories have more than doubled inflation and driven up rents, mortgages and rates, while giving top priority to tax handouts to the rich."

At the same time, their mean cuts in public expenditure have threatened the standards of public service in many areas. Countering, Mr Tom King, Minister for Local Government and Environmental Services, criticized Labour councils for blaming the government for large rate increases.

Electors were warned by Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, that they could expect soaring rate bills if they elected Labour and increased rates over the next three years.

In a party political broadcast, he urged people to vote Conservative because if they did not, they might find it would cost them as much as £300 in increased rates over the next three years.

Marked Thatcher had a comment for the Cuban refugee ordeal, saying that it indicated that "you can't keep a people down indefinitely."

As for living up to her own invitation of St Francis of Assisi on entering No 10 a year ago, Mrs Thatcher asserted that she had tried to bring truth to a nation of lies. "I do not in fact put up discord in any way. It was others like those who sought to spread the word of the house issue, including the attempted rescue."

"I almost lie awake at night thinking what I would do," she said—this, two hours before the Iran Embassy siege in London. She thought the question whether there had been adequate allied consultation could be "exaggerated," certainly, she thought it "absurd" to expect consultation over a rescue attempt. She would not have been consulted anyone: "You'd have been frightened to death the word would have leaked," she said.

She thought the British parliamentary system allowed her and ministers to be "far more in touch with criticism and reaction than was an American President; she did not think it advisable to bring forward the western summit with President Carter, planned for June in Venice."

Mrs Thatcher had a comment for the Cuban refugee ordeal, saying that it indicated that "you can't keep a people down indefinitely."

Britain 'counts in world again'

Continued from page 1

"I would like to think that I can interpret the Americans to the Europeans, and the Europeans to the Americans," she said.

She added that the Anglo-American "special relationship" did exist even if it could not be defined, and it was a good thing for Europe that it was there.

As an example of Britain now counting in the world again, Mrs Thatcher cited the Rhodesia settlement; she believed that Britain had held Zimbabwe "for the western way of life."

She suggested that one effect now was that when Britons travelled the world their passports were not looked on as "just British" but—and here she added a new emphasis—"Ch. British! Interesting..."

This Prime Minister would not hear a breath of criticism of President Carter. He had spoken up with "a very clear voice" on Afghanistan, ahead of Europe, and she admired his handling of the hostage issue, including the attempted rescue.

"I almost lie awake at night thinking what I would do," she said—this, two hours before the Iran Embassy siege in London. She thought the question whether there had been adequate allied consultation could be "exaggerated," certainly, she thought it "absurd" to expect consultation over a rescue attempt.

She suggested that one effect now was that when Britons travelled the world their passports were not looked on as "just British" but—and here she added a new emphasis—"Ch. British! Interesting..."

Campaign aims to reduce waterways litter

By John Young

Planning Reporter

The Keep Britain Tidy Group yesterday launched a campaign to reduce indiscriminate dumping of litter at sea and in lakes, rivers and inland waterways.

The campaign was provoked by widespread concern at the growing pollution of shorelines, beaches and river banks. Glass bottles, metal tins and drums, plastic cartons and wooden boxes are among the most common items of rubbish.

A report published by the group based on surveys in the Northumbria, Pennine, and Mersey estuary regions of England said that much of the pollution in the English Channel and North Sea comes from ships.

Potentially hazardous materials found included drugs and explosives and drums of chemicals. Marketed plastic bottles have drifted up to 1,000 miles in less than two months. Litter discarded off Dover could drift to almost any beach in north-west Europe.

It was a "Biffenism," she said, laughing. "No, no, it could have been better put." She countered that if we got rid of the litter and overmanaging will be one of the most prosperous nations in the world."

She agreed there was cause for criticism in the way spending on defence had been implemented. There had to be cuts in administration through "all redundancy and all recruitment," she said, and she was determined to press ahead even if it meant a threatened industrial trouble. She would rely on people's commonsense and, she said: "Together we're going to beat the militants and win."

The Prime Minister brushed aside the idea that she disliked having her Cabinet divided: that would only mean she would have "a man" and that would be strange, and that would be strange, and that would be strange.

Finally, she dared repudiate a phrase positively attributed to her. Asked about the "wears" among her ministers, she said: "Isn't it a silly expression, but never mind..."

Mrs Thatcher, evidently enjoying the music as well as the absence of follow-up questions—she liked an Andy Williams record, and another called "Sweet Gypsy Rose"—stayed the morning at Broadcasting House touring the radio light entertainment as well as news and current affairs departments before being guest at a lunch

Industrial subversion by left predicted

By a Staff Reporter

Industrial disruption organized by far left subversives will increase in British industry during the next few years as they find it easier to recruit workers among the unemployed, according to the Economic League, set up 60 years ago to monitor and collate the activities of subversives and communists in Britain.

The policies being pursued by Mrs Margaret Thatcher were ideal for their recruiting purposes, especially among young people out of work, the league claims.

Mr Jack Winer, its director of information and research, said one party set for growth in the 1980s was the Communist Party, which would try to re-establish itself in factories. It was the most experienced, and had achieved great participation in the trade union movement, despite a declining membership in recent years.

Most of their members were sincere people who believed in

what they were doing, and industrialists had to take them seriously. He said the major groups working in industry were the Communist Party, the Socialist Workers Party, the International Marxist group and the Workers Revolutionary Party.

Mr Winer said the far left groups found it much easier to operate when a Conservative government was in power, especially when there was unemployment. Under Mrs Thatcher, most workers and trade unionists remained loyal to the union and would not support the far left groups in factories.

The far left were also in opposition the establishment trade union leadership. They were the worst motivated every employer's act, combat their activities in propaganda by giving the facts about costs, trading and financial position.

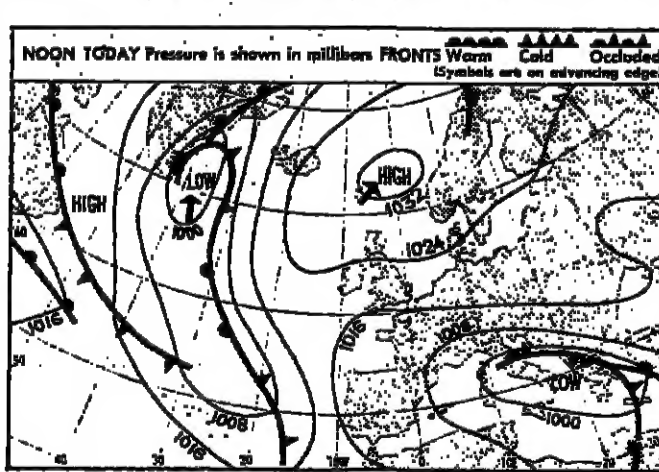
He claimed that Mr Michael Costello, industrial organizer of the party in Britain, appeared to have an argument over whether the party should give priority to its political or industrial aims.

themselves at grass roots and in future I am sure they will be much more active at that level," Mr Winer told a conference of industrialists in London called "Managing the Threat to your Business Security."

Although the numbers involved in the subversive groups was small, the effects of their activities could be very damaging, he said. "Their attitude to industrial relations is to disrupt wherever possible. They are united in wanting to overthrow the social, political and economic system of the country and replace it with a Marxist regime."

Most of their members were sincere people who believed in

Weather forecast and recordings



Central N. NW England, Lake District, etc. Dry, sunny periods; wind E to NE, moderate to fresh; max temp 15° to 16°C (55° to 57°F).

NE England: Mostly dry, rather cloudy near coasts, brighter inland; wind NE, moderate to fresh; max temp 12°C (54°F).

Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, etc. Dry, sunny intervals; wind NE, moderate to fresh; max temp 12°C (54°F).

Wales, SW Scotland, Glasgow, Central Highlands, etc. Dry, sunny periods; wind NE, moderate to fresh; max temp 15°C (55° to 59°F).

NE Scotland, Orkney, Shetland, etc. Dry, sunny periods; wind NE, moderate to fresh; max temp 8° to 10°C (46° to 50°F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Saturday: Mostly dry with many intervals, cloudier near coasts, probably scattered showers over S; rather warm in parts of W, cooler in E.

See passages: S North Sea, Strait of Dover, English Channel, (E), St George's Channel, Irish Sea; wind E, moderate or fresh; sea slight or moderate.

Yesterday London: Temp: max 7 am to 7 pm 12°C (55°F), min 7 pm to 7 am 7°C (45°F). Humidity, 7 pm 64 per cent. Rain, 24hr to 7 pm, 4.0mm. Sea: mean sea level, 7 pm, 1.0157 m above mean low water, 1.000 m above mean low water.

WEATHER REPORT: YESTERDAY MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.

Aburati	10	SE	5	Cardiff	10	SE	5	Palmas	10	SE	5
Algiers	17	SE	5	Colonia	17	SE	5	Isabon	17	SE	5
Bombay	28	SE	5	Copenhagen	17	SE	5	Lisbon	17	SE	5
Brussels	15	SE	5	Dublin	17	SE	5	London	17	SE	5
Cardiff	10	SE	5	Edinburgh	17	SE	5	Madrid	17	SE	5
Chennai	28	SE	5	Geneva	17	SE	5	Moscow	17	SE	5
Cairo	28	SE	5	Hamburg	17	SE	5	Nairobi	17	SE	5
Cebu	28	SE	5	Heidelberg	17	SE	5	Paris	17	SE	5
Colon	28	SE	5	Jerusalem	17	SE	5	Rome	17	SE	5
Dakar	28	SE	5	Los Angeles	17	SE	5	Stockholm	17	SE	5
Dhaka	28	SE	5	Manila	17	SE	5	Switzerland	17	SE	5
Dublin	17	SE	5	Medan	17	SE	5	Taipei	17	SE	5
Edinburgh	17	SE	5	Mexico City	17	SE	5	Tokyo	17	SE	5
Geneva	17	SE	5	Montevideo	17	SE	5	Yokohama	17	SE	5
Hamburg	17	SE	5	Nairobi	17	SE	5				
Heidelberg	17	SE	5	Rangoon	17	SE	5				
Jerusalem	17	SE	5	Singapore	17	SE	5				
Los Angeles	17	SE	5	Taipei	17	SE	5				
Madrid	17	SE	5	Tokyo	17	SE	5				
Manila	17	SE	5								
Moscow	17	SE	5								
Nairobi	17	SE	5								
Paris	17	SE	5								
Rangoon	17	SE	5								
Singapore	17	SE	5								
Taipei	17	SE	5								
Tokyo	17	SE	5								
Yokohama	17	SE	5								

'The fact is that Friedman and Friedmanism, by their very success, have become prime political issues in Britain'

-Peter Jay

THE LISTENER



Today's *Listener* includes a critical appraisal of Milton Friedman's controversial BBC TV series by Peter Jay. He concludes that there are four strands to Professor Friedman's economic doctrine, and that only one—the most dogmatic of them—has any real relevance to the present inter-party dispute.

THE LISTENER

Edited by Anthony Howard
On sale now 40p

VALUABLE PERSIAN & EASTERN CARPETS & RUGS

REMAINING UNSOLD ITEMS

FOR TOTAL CLEARANCE

PUBLIC AUCTION AT SHORT NOTICE

This auction has been forced by recent circumstances in certain traditional carpet-making countries which have anticipated the normal flow of carpet exports, and therefore present need for cash mobilization has allowed specific quantities of valuable handmade carpets & rugs to be disposed of recently, balance of which will be auctioned.

DIRECTLY TO THE PUBLIC
ON THURSDAY 1st MAY, 1980 AT 7.30 PM—INSPECTION FROM 6.00 PM—
TRANSFERRED FROM STORAGE WAREHOUSE FOR CONVENIENCE OF AUCTION

TO

IMPERIAL HOTEL

Russell Square, London WC1

PAYMENTS: CASH, CERTIFIED CHECKS

هنا من الأمل

HOME NEWS

£2m historical treasures gained at knock-down price for nation in lieu of tax liability

By Geraldine Norman
Sale Room Correspondent

The National Land Fund bowed itself out of existence in a blaze of glory yesterday with the announcement in Parliament that it had acquired more than £2m of historical treasures for the nation at the knock-down price of £765,557.

The fund was set up in 1946 to protect the nation's cultural heritage, an imaginative government gesture conceived as a memorial to those who had given their lives in the Second World War. Most of its funds were removed in 1957 and it was discovered in 1976, at the time of the Merton sale, that it had degenerated into little more than an accounting procedure which the Treasury found useful.

It has been used by the Treasury whenever works of artistic or historic significance are accepted in lieu of tax. That role is to be taken over by the Minister for the Arts and the Department of the Environment.

But the Treasury's last acquisitions, announced yesterday, were spectacular. The valuation which they announced is calculated after the deduction of any tax payable on the treasures.

The first of four estates included in the announcement is that of the fifth Earl of Leicester. A superb group of illuminated manuscripts have been accepted. They come from the library formed by the first earl in the early years of the eighteenth century.

One of the great connoisseurs and collectors of the period, he built Holkham Hall, in Norfolk, a Palladian masterpiece by William Kent, to house the art collection and library formed on his grand tour.

It has survived almost unchanged and was thought to be threatened by the death of the fifth earl. It is understood that the coding of the manuscripts will prevent any further large sale for some time; their net value to the estate, after tax liabilities had been deducted, was £248,680.

An impressive group of silver, silver-gilt and gold, most of which has been on loan to the Victoria and Albert Museum since 1954, has been ceded to the nation in lieu of tax from the estate of the sixth Marquess of Ormonde. Until 1811 the family held the hereditary title of "dukes" to the Government of Ireland; that meant that they received all duty paid on wine imported into Ireland. In 1811 they sold the right back to the British Government for £216,000 and the marquess of the day spent most of the proceeds on extravagant silver plate made by the royal silversmiths, Rundell, Bridge and Rundell, employers of the greatest talents of the day, such as Paul Storr.

Some 200 pieces of superb Regency silver are included in the group. Most are at the Victoria and Albert Museum, but there are others on loan to museums at Brighton, Halifax and Barnard Castle. The silver is valued, net of tax liabilities, at £133,430.

Then there is a splendid group of Hebrew manuscripts from the famous collection formed by David Sassoon in the pre-war years. An attempt to sell the whole of his collection en bloc proved too expensive for any institution. Sotheby's have now held two sales devoted to manuscripts from the collection, totalling £1,960,384.

The manuscripts whose acquisition was announced yesterday were ceded in payment of the tax liability of the collector's widow. Although the liability was a mere £231,597, the value of the manuscripts was very substantially higher, according to the Sassoon family solicitor, Mr John Shefford. The Sassoon family feels a strong debt of gratitude to Britain.

The fourth property which has been accepted comprises a single drawing of the Florentine Renaissance, a "Study of a Young Man", by Luca Signorelli. It is from the collection formed by Sir Thomas Merton, a leading scientist, before the war.

It has been accepted in satisfaction of his widow's estate duty at a net valuation of £52,250. The drawing was offered for sale at Christie's last December with an estimated value of £100,000, but failed to find a buyer.



Armed police watching from the embassy garden (left) while others listen down chimneys.

Growing police experience of kidnappers points to a patient wait in Knightsbridge

By Jacob Ecclestone

Tehran, Bogota, Ajaccio, London. The list of kidnappings, hostage-taking, embassy occupations and killings throughout the world in the first months of this year shows every sign of marching last year. As the police settled down around the Iranian Embassy yesterday the likelihood was that they were prepared for a long, patient wait.

The last big siege in London was in December, 1975, when four IRA gunmen took hostages inside a Balcombe Street flat, eventually surrendering to the police. Two months earlier the Metropolitan Police had sweated out a five-day siege at the Spaghetti House restaurant, in Knightsbridge, when eight men were taken hostage by armed robbers.

That same autumn police in the Irish Republic laid siege

for 18 days to a council house in Monasteravin, before rescuing Dr Tiede Herrema, a Dutch industrialist held hostage by two members of the IRA.

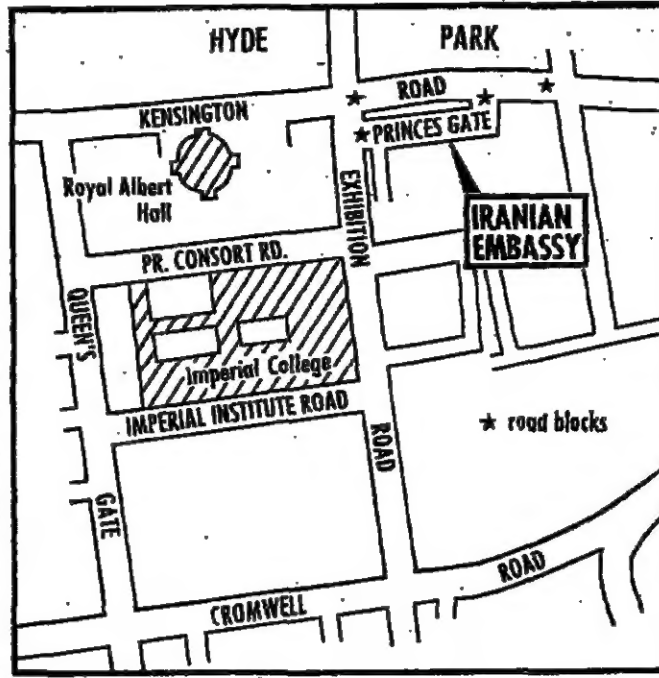
The taking of diplomatic hostages in recent times dates from the kidnapping of Mr Charles Elbrick, the American Ambassador to Brazil, who was seized in 1969. Since then the practice has grown all over the world, Central and South America having had the worst of it.

Last year 26 embassies or consulates were occupied, and last January and February 10 more were captured: in Peru, El Salvador, Mexico, Guatemala, Colombia, Panama and Belgium. In Corsica hostages were taken by a nationalist group and three people were killed before the kidnappers gave up in the face of overwhelming odds.

The longest siege of kidnappers in Europe was in Holland in May and June, 1977, when 105 children and four teachers were taken hostage on a train by South Moluccans. Six gunmen and two passengers were killed when Dutch troops stormed the train.

If the Metropolitan Police use the same tactics as they employed during the Balcombe Street and Spaghetti House sieges, they will try to keep tempers cool while maintaining unrelenting psychological pressure.

Time, tension and in some cases lack of food, bring exhaustion. As weariness grows, so too does the degree of suggestibility. Doctors believe that as nervous fatigue and tension develop in a kidnapper he or she can be persuaded to give up without violence, regardless of the punishment they are likely to receive.



Study of a Young Man, a Florentine Renaissance drawing by Luca Signorelli, which has been ceded to the nation in lieu of tax by the estate of the widow of Sir Thomas Merton.

Farmers protest EC food pricing delay

By Clayton

Farmers protested to the Ministry of Agriculture yesterday about the continuing delay in the EEC food prices for the year.

Richard Butler, president of the National Farmers' Union of England and Wales, told Mr. Walker, Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, that farmers were planning to go before they knew how the Community was prepared to pay for them.

The union, which represents over 100,000 farmers in England and Wales, had asked for a meeting immediately after the deadlock EEC talks that took place in Luxembourg this week.

Butler said that the members of the union had agreed at the deepening of the farm price war in winter bargaining about the community budget. He also expressed concern about the EEC's insistence that if food is in surplus it should be frozen for a year.

Butler supports a claim for a 10 per cent rise in EEC food prices, but he believes that there is justified inflation in the rate of inflation in the food price index, page 11

Tuberculosis tests

A thousand children, teachers and evening school students were examined by X-ray yesterday after the confirmation of tuberculosis in a woman teacher at the Sir Henry Smith community centre, Whiteley, Cambridgeshire.

Couple jailed for blackmail with bedroom pictures

From Our Correspondent

St Albans
Gail Marshall, aged 36, wept as she was given an 18-month jail sentence at St Albans Crown Court yesterday for blackmailing her brother's mistress with bedroom photographs.

Her fellow blackmailer, Stewart Gienman, aged 31, of Orchard Drive, Watford, Hertfordshire, was jailed for 12 months after they had both been found guilty by 10-2 majority verdict.

The prosecution had alleged that photographs of Mr Brian McGuire, a Formula One racing driver, in bed with his mistress, Miss X, were used to force Miss X to give up a BMW car and an unfair dismissal claim.

The photographs came into

the possession of Mrs Marshall, of Murray Road, Ealing, London, shortly after Mr McGuire's death in a crash.

Miss X was offered them at a meeting in an hotel near Heathrow airport in return for relinquishing her claim to the car and the unfair dismissal claim.

Unknown to the blackmailers, Miss X had been fitted with a tape recorder. The recordings were later used as evidence. Mr Justice Hickman told Mrs Marshall: "The means which you used to extract what you thought was due was so plainly improper and really amounted to a wicked way of going about recovering what you thought was yours."

"My sentence must be such as will warn any others who are subjected to temptation to act in a similar way."

Health department staff cut by 300, minister says

By Our Health Services

Correspondent

The number of staff in the Department of Health and Social Security is to be reduced by 300 next year and is to be reduced by 250 in the future, Dr Gerard Vaughan, Minister of Health, told the parliamentary select committee on social services yesterday.

Dr Vaughan said that the cut in staff of 2,500 was part of the general savings made on health over the last year. Between £20m and £30m had also been saved by reducing the temperature in hospitals, and the abolition of the area health authority tier of administration

was expected to save another £30m.

Last year was one of the most difficult years that health has ever had to face. It is all credit to them that they came through so well," he said.

The regions had been asked to ensure that the proportion of their spending assigned to administration did not exceed 51 per cent; and most were on target.

Dr Vaughan told the committee that the Government hoped to produce a document detailing plans for the abolition of the area health authorities in the summer and that implementation would begin next January.

New towns borrowing limit move

By Our Political Staff

The Government is to introduce a short New Towns Bill in the Commons to increase the new towns' borrowing limit of £12,500m to £12,625m, with the possibility of the figure being increased to £4,000m by ministerial order, it was announced by Mr Tom King, Minister for Local Government and Environmental Services.

Mr King told Tuesday's meeting of the standing committee considering the Local Government, Planning and Land Bill that a new Bill was required in place of the money resolution in the Bill being considered.

That was because the present

borrowing limit was expected to be exceeded by the new towns on September 14, when interest payments of £150m to the National Loans Fund would be due.

If the present Bill had run the course planned for it by the Government, beginning its progress in the House of Lords early in the session, there was every prospect of its being on the statute book in time for the money resolution to be effective by September 14.

But in response to Opposition demands the Government agreed to withdraw the Bill from the Lords (the No 1 Bill) and start it in the Commons as the No 2 Bill.

That led to delay and the 210-page Bill, which Labour MPs claim is three or four Bills under one cover, will not complete its passage through Parliament until the "overspill" session in September-October.

When Labour MPs referred to the "abortive attempt" to start the Bill in the Lords, Mr King said that he thought that was a somewhat childish way of describing one of the more respectable incidents in parliamentary history.

It was an instance of the Opposition making representations and the Government being "graciously pleased" to agree with them, he added.

Now you know us better, please call us by our first name

Sedgwick Forbes Bland Payne is now known as

Sedgwick

Tobacco firm pitches cigarette sales campaign at students

By Annabel Ferriman
Health Services Correspondent

The world's second biggest tobacco company, Philip Morris, is undertaking a campaign in Britain designed to attract young people to smoke.

The company has negotiated a deal with the National Union of Students (NUS), whereby it will be allowed to promote Chesterfield cigarettes in student unions in return for providing posters for film clubs and running Chesterfield film nights.

It is also sending invitations to the public to join a new organisation called Club Marlboro, which provides discounts on discotheques, records and tapes, tickets to the Brands Hatch motor racing circuit, "T" shirts, and information on learning hang-gliding, scuba diving and wind surfing.

To join the club it is necessary to send in Marlboro cigarette packet tops and declare that you are a smoker aged 18 or over.

The new promotions, which Philip Morris says are not aimed at the young, come at a time when the Government is renegotiating its voluntary agreement with the tobacco industry in an attempt to increase advertising controls.

The existing agreement states: "The essence of the code is the advertisement should not seek to encourage people, particularly the young, to start smoking. The industry thinks the agreement has worked well, but health organisations such as the British Medical Association think it has been inadequate."

Decision by court may affect teachers' day

By Diana Geddes
Education Correspondent

A county court ruling that a teacher was in breach of contract for refusing to teach for more than five hours a day could have important implications for local authorities' attempts to define the teachers' working day.

Mr Robert Brewster, a remedial teacher in a Doncaster comprehensive school, took part in the five-hour day action called by the National Association of Schoolmasters and Union of Women Teachers last May in pursuit of the teachers' claim for the restoration of salaries to their 1974 levels. The claim was ultimately referred to the Clegg commission on comparability.

Like many other education authorities, Doncaster council decided to dock the pay of about 600 NAS/UNT teachers in the town, including that of Mr Brewster, who had refused to work what the council considered to be a normal school day. In Mr Brewster's case, that was 5½ hours a day.

Mr Brewster sued the council for £22.16 that had been deducted from his pay in the two weeks that he was involved in the union action. The deduction had been made on a pro rata basis according to a formula provided by the Association of Metropolitan Authorities.

Mr Brewster contended that he had no formal contract as to the hours he had to work. The NAS/UNT maintain that because in law a normal school teacher is paid on the basis of a 25-hour week, a teacher's contractual obligations do not extend beyond a five-hour day.

Giving judgment in Don-

The National Union of Students agreed to undertake a promotion for Philip Morris in January, was a meeting of the national executive voted for it by nine to four.

Mr Colin Doyle, the general manager of National Union of Students Marketing, told the meeting that Philip Morris was keen to get into the student market because it felt its market was young people.

The executive's decision has been censured by the student union of Chelsea College, London University, which is going to raise the matter at the next meeting of London University's Student Representative Council.

Miss Carole Boyce, president of Chelsea student union, said yesterday: "I was astounded when I first read what they were doing. I could not believe it."

The Chelsea student union executive, which is made up of smokers and non-smokers, has written to the NUS, saying: "The essence of the health damage caused by cigarettes and also because of the link it creates between the NUS and the tobacco industry."

A spokesman for the NUS said yesterday: "NUS Marketing, the commercial arm of the NUS, has undertaken promotional work for many different firms and services. The executive, who examine every promotion proposal, agreed that the Philip Morris promotion would benefit film societies and thereby students. It is not an endorsement of smoking."

Decision by court may affect teachers' day

Education Correspondent

A county court ruling that a teacher was in breach of contract for refusing to teach for more than five hours a day could have important implications for local authorities' attempts to define the teachers' working day.

Mr Robert Brewster, a remedial teacher in a Doncaster comprehensive school, took part in the five-hour day action called by the National Association of Schoolmasters and Union of Women Teachers last May in pursuit of the teachers' claim for the restoration of salaries to their 1974 levels. The claim was ultimately referred to the Clegg commission on comparability.

Like many other education authorities, Doncaster council decided to dock the pay of about 600 NAS/UNT teachers in the town, including that of Mr Brewster, who had refused to work what the council considered to be a normal school day. In Mr Brewster's case, that was 5½ hours a day.

Mr Brewster sued the council for £22.16 that had been deducted from his pay in the two weeks that he was involved in the union action. The deduction had been made on a pro rata basis according to a formula provided by the Association of Metropolitan Authorities.

Giving judgment in Don-

Police wrong to hold man who refused to give name

By Frances Gibb

Special Branch officers from the Metropolitan Police wrongly arrested a man under the Prevention of Terrorism Act when he was visiting the Central Criminal Court as an interested member of the public, a court decided yesterday.

An eight-member jury at the Mayor's and City of London Court decided that Mr Michael Connolly, aged 32, was not properly told the reason for his arrest with two friends in 1977.

They granted him an order that fingerprints, photographs and details of his background and family, taken at the time, be destroyed. The police had maintained that, as long as the Act was in force, the details and prints could be held on the files.

The jury granted Mr Connolly only £1 damages and made no order as to costs, which means that each side pays its own.

Backed by the National Council for Civil Liberties, Mr Connolly was suing the Metropolitan Commissioner, as being responsible for three Special Branch officers, for unlawful arrest, an order for the return of his fingerprints and damages. Mr Connolly, at the time of the incident a carpenter and joiner, was arrested because police suspicions were aroused when he decided he did not wish to give his name and address.

The day of the court visit, the appeal on the IRA bombings in Guildford and Woolwich was being heard and security was at its strictest. Mr Connolly decided not to enter that particular court when he saw names and addresses were being asked for because he has an Irish name and did not want to be inconvenienced.

"I have been held up before because of my name," he said in evidence.

He went into another court but police, seeing him leaving the queue for the appeal case, became suspicious. They questioned his friends, who both refused to say who Mr Connolly was, arguing that that was Mr Connolly's business. All three were subsequently arrested.

Mr Connolly maintained that he was never told why he was arrested. He was called out of his court and asked to go to the local police station by the arrest of his two friends, he said. Once at the station he was arrested.

The police officers involved were (ranked in 1977): Detective Inspector David Golding, Detective Constable Raymond Hodges, who has since left the force, and Detective Sergeant Geoffrey Dale.

Education employers seek pledge in pay talks

By Our Education Correspondent

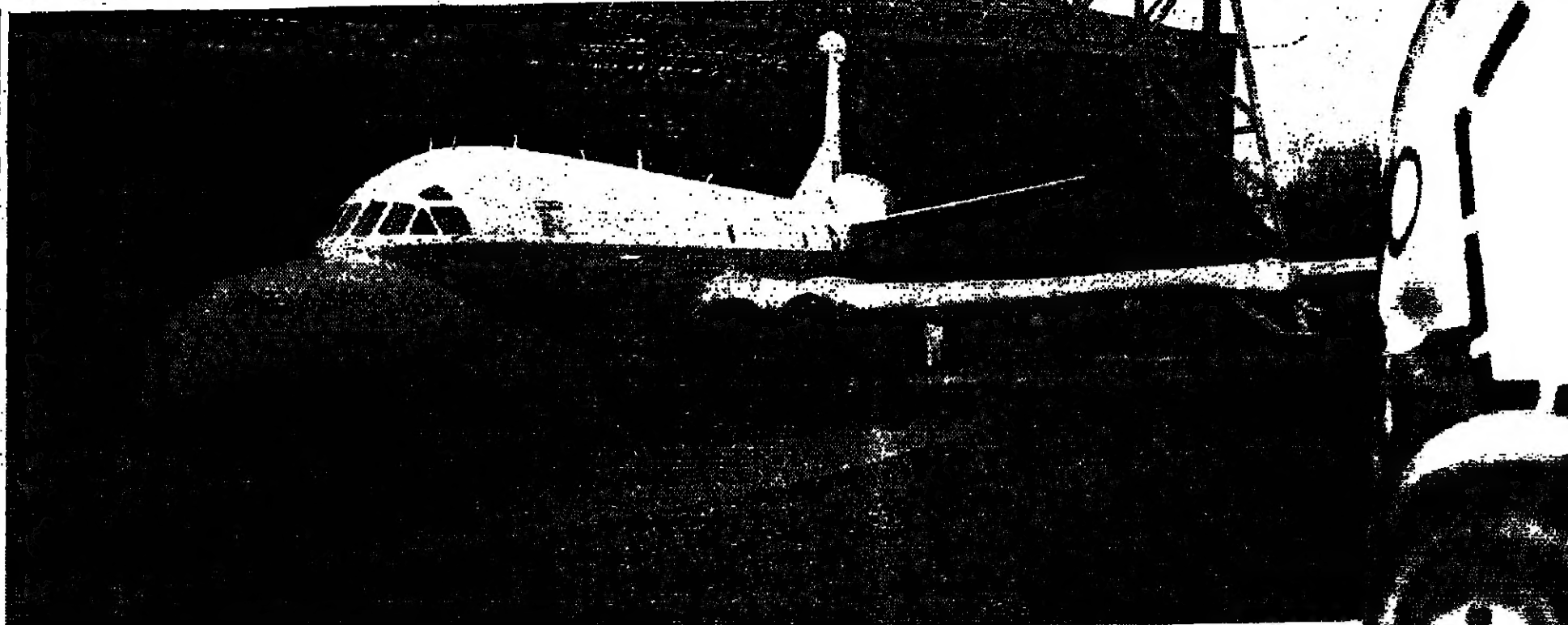
Teachers may face a reduced pay offer tomorrow unless they succeed in convincing local authorities today that they are serious about trying to reach agreement on conditions of service before the next round of pay talks next year.

At a special meeting of the education committee of the Association of County Councils yesterday, there was a strong feeling that the employers' 10 per cent conditional offer should be reduced if adequate assurance on continuing negotiations on conditions of service was not given before tomorrow's meeting of the Burnham Committee, the national negotiating body on teachers' pay.

The teachers have refused an invitation from the employers to attend a meeting today of the joint Council of Local Education Authorities and School Teachers Committee (CLEA/ST) at which it was hoped that such an assurance would be obtained.

Mr Doug McAvey, secretary of the teachers' panel on CLEA/ST and deputy general secretary of the National Union of Teachers, has agreed to attend a private behind-the-scenes meeting with local authority leaders this afternoon in an attempt to "clarify" the teachers' intentions on conditions of service.

However, there is considerable doubt that Mr McAvey will be willing to give an adequate assurance, even in private.



First appearance: The Nimrod being rolled out yesterday from the assembly line at the British Aerospace airfield at Woodford, Cheshire.

First of Nimrod early warning aircraft rolls off assembly line

By Arthur Reed
Air Correspondent

The first of a fleet of 11 adapted Nimrod aircraft which will take over the early warning role of the ageing Shackletons operated by Royal Air Force was rolled from its development hangar at the British Aerospace works at Woodford, Cheshire yesterday.

The first flight of this new

version of the Nimrod, which the RAF uses on anti-submarine and maritime patrol duties, is due in August, and its entry into service is planned for early 1982.

The Nimrod will provide early warning of approaching aircraft for the United Kingdom air defence region, the eastern Atlantic and the Channel, all areas now patrolled by Shackletons.

Powerful radars in the bulbous nose and tall appendages will enable the Nimrod AEW (airborne early warning) aircraft to "see" over long distances, and in particular to look down on bombers flying in at very low altitudes below the scan of ground-based radars.

Four Rolls-Royce Spey engines will give the aircraft an extended time on station,

particularly as it is possible to shut down two engines to save fuel.

The new fleet was ordered in the spring of 1977, the Government preferring the Nimrod to the American Boeing E-3A Sentry, based on the 707 airliner, which the United States Air Force will use for the same Nato role. The decision was taken on financial grounds and because the Nimrod would

provide more jobs with British aircraft industry. Nimrods are based

airframe of the de Havilland Comet, which made its maiden flight on July 27, 1949. The aircraft is expected to remain in service until early next century, a remarkable flying life of more than half a century.

Devolution schemes are studied

From Christopher Thomas

The advance towards devolution of power to Northern Ireland continued yesterday as senior Cabinet ministers studied the results of several weeks' work by civil servants.

The first of a series of five ministers known as the Whitehall group appraised several outline models for a restoration of government to Ulster. Even the most senior local politicians, however, are not being taken into the Government's confidence.

As a result there is intensive speculation in Ulster on the possible shape of the forthcoming proposals. There are widespread rumours, most of them contradicting each other, about what is likely to emerge in the coming month or two.

The only common ground appears to be that the Government is intent on handing back a substantial measure of power to an elected assembly.

Shake-up for jail system follows main recommendations of May comm

By Peter Evans
Home Affairs Correspondent

The most radical changes in the organisation of the prison system will be a new-style independent inspectorate. The May committee recommended

support for a system of inspection of the service "distanced as far as may be practicable from the prison department."

The inspectorate's position, reporting directly to the Home Secretary, will provide added power for reform of the system, and thereby of influencing the appalling conditions in the ancient prisons still in use. It will also be available to inspect prisons in Northern Ireland.

Its main weapon will be an annual report, which will be published. Other reports, including those on individual prisons, will be made publicly available where appropriate. Boards of Visitors, the bodies that have local, independent oversight of prisons, will find them an aid to ensure the service is publicly accountable through them, as well as at the top through the Home Secretary.

The chief inspector and his team will report in particular on prison conditions; the treat-

ment of prisoners and other inmates, and the facilities available to them; and such other matters as the Secretary of State may direct. That could include investigations into trouble of the sort experienced in the clash between officers and prisoners at Wormwood Scrubs, in London.

He would be able to look at malpractice in administration resulting in complaints, though not at individual accusations by prisoners, for example of beatings. Ways of handling grievances, including the possible provision of an ombudsman, are

No one has been chosen yet to fill the post. He (or she) will not necessarily be from the prison service because his staff will be able to provide the necessary expertise, but ideally the chief inspector would have knowledge of the running of big organisations. The appointment will be made directly by the Crown in advice of the Home Secretary.

Another change in line with the May recommendations will be the appointment of two non-executive members of the prison board as part of its reorganisation. The intention is to bring to it an outside influence, probably with labour relations experience.

The present six-member board will be increased to 13 and include four regional directors, to whom prison governors report.

The presence of the regional boards will make for more direct accountability to the director-general and a swifter, more flexible decision response to events, not least in handling staff grievances.

According to the May report: "Central administration ought to have shown itself more responsive to growing feelings of dissatisfaction with the organisation and management and service as a whole, especially in the field of personnel management."

The report recommended that the chairman of the Prisons Board, the accounting officer for the service, should be of second permanent secretary rank, with direct access to the Home Secretary. But the Civil Service influence has prevailed. The job of chairman combines the job of chairman of the board with that of director-general, will continue to be at deputy secretary level. That means the prison department will remain firmly within the ambit of the Civil Service, assuming what is called delegated authority for man-

power and staffing management day-to-day management. In other words, the department will have say over its own affairs, but not over the wider system.

Nor will the prison chief be able to negotiate deals. They will remain more general, as though many prison think their jobs are no able with those of civil But the prison chiefs, more flexibility in day management of more weight in calls to priority to be given to vice.

Boards of Visitors continue to exercise a cating as well as an advisory function, though some think it is not possible both roles without the independence of one or the other.

As Mr Justice Ma in his report, boards encouraged to do more involve prisons in local ties and vice-versa. A has been that they much out of sight mind, politically and

Leading article

Mr Whitelaw 'has missed the real issue of numbers

By a Staff Reporter

The immediate reaction to Mr Whitelaw's statement on prisons was that the proposals were welcome, but did not go far enough.

Mr Robert Kilroy-Glik, Labour MP for Orkney and chairman of the all-party Parliamentary penal affairs group, said that the Home Secretary had missed a great opportunity to deal with a real issue in prisons, that of numbers.

"He should have called for a cut in the sentence of every prisoner, except those serving life sentences, by half," he said. "This will not increase the crime rate and Mr Whitelaw will find he has to do this by next year anyway."

Prison overcrowding had reached a point that with a long, hot summer, there was bound to be a riot and someone would be seriously hurt, he predicted.

Instead of giving £30,000 to organisations dealing with drunks, so that they could be kept out of prisons, he should have called for all those with offences of drunkenness, petty crimes and the mentally ill to be allowed out of prison, he said.

The Prison Officers Association welcomed the proposals, but said that there was nothing in them to increase the number of prison officers. There is a shortage of 3,500 officers

Harsher penalties: and violent crime, harsher penalties, including periods locked away, strates' clerks leader, Press Association report.

Mr Clifford Moiser of the Justices' Clerks' Association said the worst offences, less probation and more unpleasantly demanding work with long periods of borstal or prison.

Seven receive good citizens' awards

By a Staff Reporter

The 1980 Ross McWhirter Foundation awards for good citizenship were presented to seven recipients at a dinner in London last night.

The seven were: Mr Alexander Ginchin for his moral courage during the establishment of the Moscow group to defend the Helsinki agreement; Pastor Georgi Vins for exceptional courage in the exercise of his Christian ministry; Mr Jack Halsey for great courage in pursuing and catching an apparently armed bank robber in London; Mr Ronald Rusby for outstanding courage in pursuing an armed assassin in London, and Mr Alan Reid for outstanding courage in assisting at the arrest; Mr Roger Cook for pursuing inquiries into buses exposed in the BBC programme "Check Point"; and Mr Raoul Wallenberg for exceptional personal involvement in the rescue of Jews in Hungary in 1944 and 1945.

Dinners, page 18

Franchise threat to ATV on 'closed shop'

From Arthur Osman

Members of the Institute of Journalists in the Midlands are expected tonight to endorse a long protest against the opening of a closed shop by National Union of Journalists (NUJ) staff at Associated Television Network, the region's independent contractor.

It could lead to a vigorous objection to the renewal later this year of the franchise of the company, which provides news and current affairs programmes.

A resolution to the Institute's Birmingham and Midlands district meeting in Worcester said: "This arbitrary arrangement creates exclusively in favour of the National Union of Journalists, excluding not only members of the older established Institute of Journalists but also those many people belonging to neither union, who have a valuable contribution to make in the field of public affairs."

"We are particularly concerned because Parliament through the Independent

Broadcasting Authority, has conferred upon ATV, not merely what has been called "a licence to print money" but, more importantly, a position of privilege and monopoly in the dissemination of information to the public, which in our view deserves a degree of impartiality incompatible with the closed shop."

"We call upon the Government and the directors of ATV network not only to denounce this situation as being contrary to the public interest but also to ensure that it is not allowed, either openly or covertly, to persist."

Mr Maurice Chesswright, the chairman of the district, said yesterday: "I am confident the resolution will be passed and it will go to the Prime Minister, the Home Secretary, who is responsible for independent television, and to all Midlands MPs. If we do not get satisfaction we shall certainly make a ground for objecting to the renewal of ATV's franchise in the Midlands."

The issue was recently discussed in UK Press Gazette

Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, said yesterday that he did not believe he would have received widespread support for the proposals for a new television licence fee, but he did not think that the BBC governors would recommend taking advertising to aid their finances.

Speaking in London to the Broadcasting Press Guild, Mr Whitelaw said he was disappointed that his desire to ensure that the BBC was able to plan successfully in the longer term had been overruled by events. But the fee represented a 36 per cent increase over two years, providing £1,000m in revenue.

That had been eroded by inflation and was subject to strains from the size of the independent television pay settlement.

Doubts had been cast on the principle of the licence fee but the more he heard the alternatives the more he was convinced the fee was right; a direct contribution from the Government was subject to the poli-

Home Secretary defends rise in BBC licence fee

By Kenneth Gossling

Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, said yesterday that he did not believe he would have received widespread support for the proposals for a new television licence fee, but he did not think that the BBC governors would recommend taking advertising to aid their finances.

Speaking in London to the Broadcasting Press Guild, Mr Whitelaw said he was disappointed that his desire to ensure that the BBC was able to plan successfully in the longer term had been overruled by events. But the fee represented a 36 per cent increase over two years, providing £1,000m in revenue.

That had been eroded by inflation and was subject to strains from the size of the independent television pay settlement.

Doubts had been cast on the principle of the licence fee but the more he heard the alternatives the more he was convinced the fee was right; a direct contribution from the Government was subject to the poli-

cal moods of any government. As for advertising this was a matter for the BBC governors to decide if they wished; many thought it would be the end of the wedge. What he asked, would the effect be on the whole area of independent local radio?

"I do not think the governors would recommend it and I do not think it would be the solution."

The Government was still studying whether the independent television levy should be higher, or that Mr Whitelaw would only say he would not wish to see the independent sector become far richer and the BBC far poorer. "That would be a retrograde situation," he said.

Questions about the death of a prince, the TV film that angered Saudi Arabia, Mr Whitelaw said: "Those who scream for censorship on television and radio must really know where they are going. I would be very much opposed to going down that road. Because, who would decide? Censorship by a government is an extremely dangerous development."

Director is dismissed by university

From Our Own Correspondent

Birmingham University said yesterday that it had terminated the employment of Dr Edward Trevor Stringer, director of its former scientific department of meteorology and climatology.

In March Dr Stringer, who had been suspended for a year, was told by Judge Potter at Birmingham Crown Court that he had a year to prove himself as a man of science.

In a prosecution under the Trade Descriptions Act, Dr Stringer was found guilty on eight charges of supplying or offering to supply goods to which a false trade description was applied. The charges involved solar heating equipment.

He was fined a total of £200 on two specimen charges and conditionally discharged for two years on the others. It was said that the first prosecution of its kind in Britain.

Dr Stringer, of Wheatmoor Rise, Sutton Coldfield, West Midlands, said yesterday: "I intend to appeal against the decision. It is in the hands of my legal advisers."

County rears invest £4m in TV com

From Our Midlands Correspondent

Nottinghamshire Council said yesterday that it was prepared to invest £500,000 in any of the panes bidding for a television franchise in the East and West Midlands.

A spokesman said: "We have decided to be the first authority to involve commercial television."

Five years ago, the county took counsel's advice and invested £70,000 in a company. The investment had been redeemed and shares are now worth £1m.

It was emphasized television investment subject to the county satisfied with the investment. Letters of intent were sent to Associated Television, the present and two other companies to bid. The Broadcasting Authority informed.

Mr Gerald Dan, treasurer, said the £4m was found from the county's reserves. It would be in the financial interest of ratepayers.

The IBA has to bids by May 9. It is the company's policy to recognize the character in its management and, a sible, in its shareh

Parents urged to share the care of their children

By Our Social Services Correspondent

Each parent should share the care of their children, and their experience should count for salary and promotion prospects when they return to work, Dr Mica Kanner Pringle, director of the National Children's Bureau, says in a book published yesterday.

Each parent could undertake the home-making role in turn for periods of three to four years, she says.

Fathers would really know their children while they were young, and would realize how important, skilled and demanding child rearing was. Children would know their

fathers on a day-to-day basis, rather than seeing them only in the evenings and at weekends. It would lead to their having less traditional views of the role of men and women so that sharing would become less exceptional in future generations.

Mothers would be able to retain contact with work outside the home instead of returning with less self-confidence to the labour market after an absence of several years. The marriage would benefit from the greater interweaving of experiences in and out of the home.

Further Future for Children (Macmillan Press, £4.95).

Benefit change 'will deter search for work'

By Pat Heav

Social Services Correspondent

People suffering from recurrent illness or disability will be discouraged from seeking work by government proposals to change linking arrangements between benefits, disability organizations said yesterday. A married man could lose between £8.20 and £12.25 a week under the proposals.

The organizations are particularly concerned for the future of people suffering from fluctuating diseases, like multiple sclerosis, and those whose ability to work full time is seriously affected by an accident.

Such people qualify for the higher rates of invalidity pension if their spells off work

are separated by gaps of up to 13 weeks. Those who give up invalidity pension to start full-time work can go back to it if they find they cannot cope with the job within that period.

The Government proposes to reduce the linking period from 13 weeks to six under the Social Security (No 2) Bill, now in standing committee.

The change, expected to produce an annual saving of £20m, would mean that invalidity pensioners who found themselves unable to cope with a full-time job would qualify for the lower sickness benefit if the gap between starting work and giving it up was longer than six weeks.

They would then have to spend 28 weeks on sickness benefit before qualifying again

for the higher invalidity pension.

Mr George Wilson, director of the Royal Association for Disability and Rehabilitation, described the proposals as "bewildering" in a letter yesterday to Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for Social Services.

The decision appeared to have been taken purely on financial grounds, with no attention given to the potential effects on work incentives and rehabilitation, he said.

"Periods of remission of multiple sclerosis do not obey administrative timetables," Mr Wilson wrote. "We would maintain strongly that a linking period of only six weeks provides no incentive for people

to work during periods of reasonably good health."

The Disability Alliance is urging multiple sclerosis sufferers to ask MPs to amend the Bill. Mrs Nicole Davoud, founder of the pressure group, Crack MS, pointed out that a significant change in lifestyle, such as returning to work after a long absence, could exacerbate multiple sclerosis.

"The current 13-week period to some extent allows for this," Mrs Davoud said in a briefing to members of the standing committee on the Bill. "A six-week period most certainly does not, and would unfairly penalize those chronically sick and disabled people who try to fight their way back into a normal life."

Spurned prize for arts

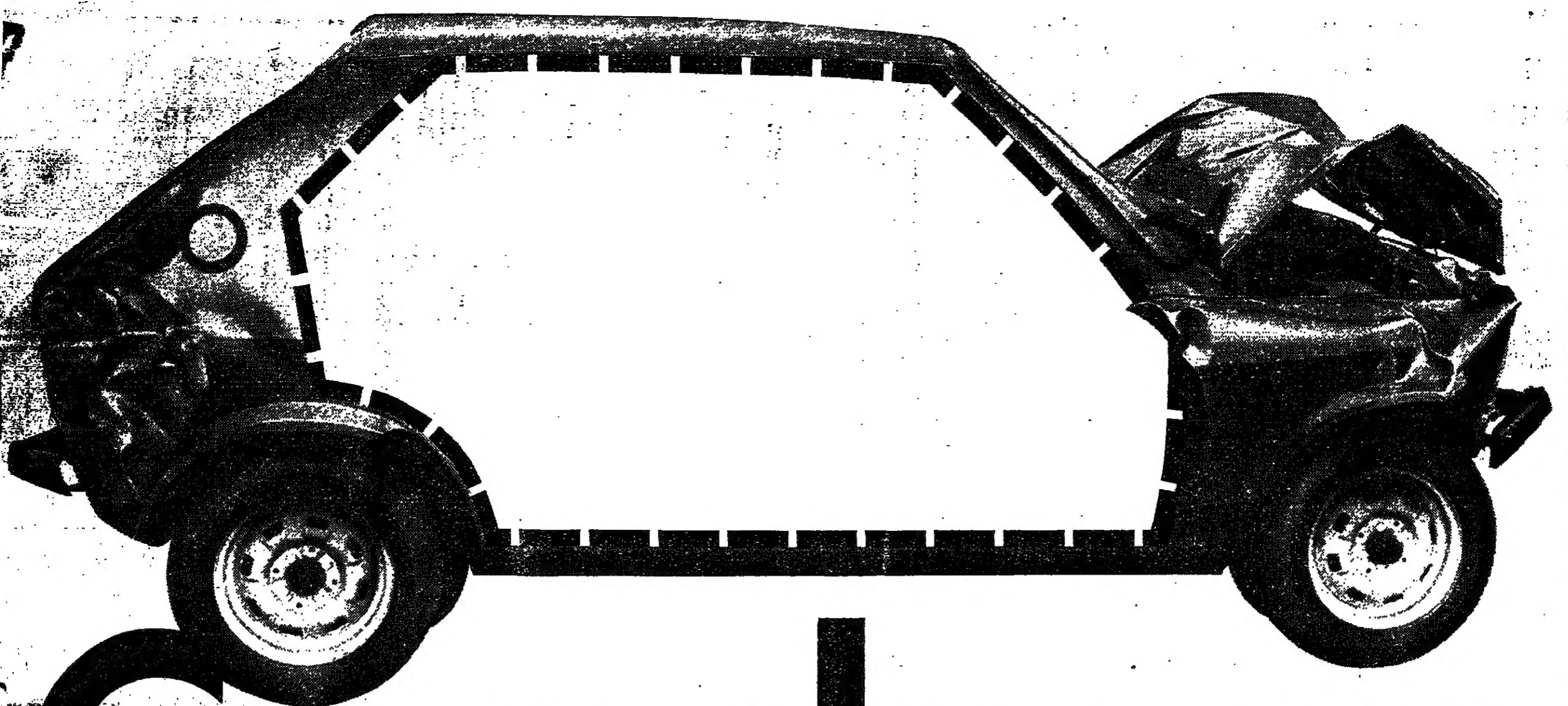
By Our Arts Reporter

The Arts Council literature prize of £7,500, awarded last week to the historian, Hugh Thomas, and handed back by him as a protest against state patronage, is to be put back in the council's "kitty".

A meeting of the council decided yesterday that the money should go into its un-

allocated funds, explaining: "Wh nounce that spent year there is allocated amount that for certain court arise."

Mr Thomas won the history and biography for his finished History of



**Crunchy on
the outside,
hard in the
middle.**

Polo. 

PARLIAMENT, April 30, 1980

Prison service reorganized: moves to ease chronic overcrowding

House of Commons

A series of measures designed to ensure "an effective prison system and an efficient and confident prison service" were announced by Mr. William Whitelaw, Home Secretary, in a statement in action he was taking on the main recommendations of the May committee of inquiry into the United Kingdom prison service, published last October.

Mr. Whitelaw indicated that the Government would be publishing within the next few weeks a detailed reply to the Committee's report from the 1977-78 session on prisons and that they would publish proposals for changes in the powers of the courts in relation to young offenders later in the summer.

He said: "As the May committee made clear, this country has for many years paid too little attention to its prisons. The result is that our prisons are chronically overcrowded and the prison service operates under severe strain."

In the period since the report was published, the prison population in England and Wales has risen from 42,500 to 44,000 on April 18. The figure continues to fluctuate, but the present level is dangerously high.

Exceptional measures by way of legislation or administrative action would be unpalatable and frustrating.

ing to those whose task it is to administer justice, but they cannot be ruled out if the situation demands them. Our primary task must, however, be to prevent such a situation from developing.

The following action is being taken. First, we must ensure that the prison estate is adequate for the job it has to do. We have very sympathetic with the May committee's recommendation that the prison estate should be expanded, together with a considerable maintenance commitment, to a substantial level.

Work already in progress will produce some 5,400 new or refurbished places by 1985, including a major new dispersal prison which should come into use next year. Other plans are under way to start two new major projects in 1981-82 and 1982-83, which will provide 4,500 further places by 1985. These plans will be subject to the programme on that basis in 1983-84 and preliminary planning is under way.

Second, we shall continue our efforts to develop alternatives to imprisonment. The Government believes that the outside community must play an increasing part, whether through statutory or voluntary agencies, in the treatment and rehabilitation of offenders, particularly those who have not committed violent offences.

We shall give full support to non-custodial methods, and we recognize the major contribution which the probation and after-care service must make to them. The mentally disordered offender presents particularly difficult problems. The Secretary of State for Social Services (Mr. Patrick Jenkin) and I accept that it is undesirable to detain in prison persons whose mental disorder permits them to be detained in hospital under the Mental Health Act.

We shall continue our efforts to have such persons transferred to hospitals with the appropriate levels of security. Mr. Jenkin will continue to give priority to the establishment of regional secure units. The programme which has been planned will make a valuable contribution to the provision for these offenders.

A new development is that we are making public funds available to enable voluntary organizations to make a greater provision of overnight shelter for people who would otherwise be charged with offences of drunkenness.

Measures of this kind may not individually achieve a substantial reduction in the prison population, but taken together they can have a significant impact. Third, the Advisory Council on the Penal System, the Expenditure Committee and the May committee

have all emphasized the need for shorter sentences. I have already said that the Government would welcome shorter sentences for non-violent offenders, and it should be possible to bring about a significant reduction in the general level of sentences without sacrificing the protection which the public is entitled to expect.

I believe that such a reduction can be achieved by the exercise of judicial discretion and recent judges have suggested that there is an increasing awareness among judges that the less serious type of non-violent offence can properly be met by a shorter term of imprisonment than has been imposed previously.

I turn now to the May committee's vitally important recommendations on prison reorganization. The principle of preserving direct ministerial responsibility for the prison service and for the treatment of individual prisoners.

Subject to that, I endorse the May committee's objective of a structure which would give the Secretary of State a greater corporate sense and enable them to charge to be more directly responsible for it.

I am, therefore, instituting a major change in the Prison Department's position in the Home Office. The Prison Department will be given wide delegated authority

within the Home Office for the management of its staff and for the control of its finance. Special attention will be paid to improving the system of financial information and control.

The present Director General will remain in his post. A new post of Deputy Director General will be created and the membership of the Prisons Board will be expanded to include the four regional directors and two outside non-executive members whose appointments I shall announce shortly.

I accept the May committee's crucial recommendations for an inspectorate separate from the Prison Department, and for the publication of its reports. A new Crown appointment of Mr. Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment and Minister for Sport, said during a question period in the House of Commons that he would be publishing a paper describing his revised proposals on wildlife and countryside legislation.

Consulations on the proposed Wildlife and Countryside Bill had continued since last summer. Mr. John Watson (Shefford, C.) asked the Minister whether the areas were worried that foxes were likely to be scheduled as vulnerable species under the proposed legislation.

Mr. Heseltine: Yes, I think I can help him because the proposals will ensure that the vulnerable species are scheduled in the opinion of the Nature Conservation Council. I do not believe foxes would come within that definition.

Advice still against going to Moscow

The Government will continue persuasion and advice against attending the Moscow Olympics, but it will not force anyone to do so, Mr. Denis Howell, Secretary of State for the Environment and Minister for Sport, said during a question period in the House of Commons.

Mr. Howell said that the Government's policy was to persuade athletes to go to Moscow, but it would not force anyone to do so. He said that the Government was still in the process of persuading athletes to go to Moscow, but it would not force anyone to do so.

Mr. Howell said that the Government was still in the process of persuading athletes to go to Moscow, but it would not force anyone to do so. He said that the Government was still in the process of persuading athletes to go to Moscow, but it would not force anyone to do so.

Mr. Howell said that the Government was still in the process of persuading athletes to go to Moscow, but it would not force anyone to do so. He said that the Government was still in the process of persuading athletes to go to Moscow, but it would not force anyone to do so.

Mr. Howell said that the Government was still in the process of persuading athletes to go to Moscow, but it would not force anyone to do so. He said that the Government was still in the process of persuading athletes to go to Moscow, but it would not force anyone to do so.

Mr. Howell said that the Government was still in the process of persuading athletes to go to Moscow, but it would not force anyone to do so. He said that the Government was still in the process of persuading athletes to go to Moscow, but it would not force anyone to do so.

Mr. Howell said that the Government was still in the process of persuading athletes to go to Moscow, but it would not force anyone to do so. He said that the Government was still in the process of persuading athletes to go to Moscow, but it would not force anyone to do so.

Mr. Howell said that the Government was still in the process of persuading athletes to go to Moscow, but it would not force anyone to do so. He said that the Government was still in the process of persuading athletes to go to Moscow, but it would not force anyone to do so.

Mr. Howell said that the Government was still in the process of persuading athletes to go to Moscow, but it would not force anyone to do so. He said that the Government was still in the process of persuading athletes to go to Moscow, but it would not force anyone to do so.

Mr. Howell said that the Government was still in the process of persuading athletes to go to Moscow, but it would not force anyone to do so. He said that the Government was still in the process of persuading athletes to go to Moscow, but it would not force anyone to do so.

Mr. Howell said that the Government was still in the process of persuading athletes to go to Moscow, but it would not force anyone to do so. He said that the Government was still in the process of persuading athletes to go to Moscow, but it would not force anyone to do so.

Mr. Howell said that the Government was still in the process of persuading athletes to go to Moscow, but it would not force anyone to do so. He said that the Government was still in the process of persuading athletes to go to Moscow, but it would not force anyone to do so.

Mr. Howell said that the Government was still in the process of persuading athletes to go to Moscow, but it would not force anyone to do so. He said that the Government was still in the process of persuading athletes to go to Moscow, but it would not force anyone to do so.

Mr. Howell said that the Government was still in the process of persuading athletes to go to Moscow, but it would not force anyone to do so. He said that the Government was still in the process of persuading athletes to go to Moscow, but it would not force anyone to do so.

Mr. Howell said that the Government was still in the process of persuading athletes to go to Moscow, but it would not force anyone to do so. He said that the Government was still in the process of persuading athletes to go to Moscow, but it would not force anyone to do so.

Mr. Howell said that the Government was still in the process of persuading athletes to go to Moscow, but it would not force anyone to do so. He said that the Government was still in the process of persuading athletes to go to Moscow, but it would not force anyone to do so.

Mr. Howell said that the Government was still in the process of persuading athletes to go to Moscow, but it would not force anyone to do so. He said that the Government was still in the process of persuading athletes to go to Moscow, but it would not force anyone to do so.

Mr. Howell said that the Government was still in the process of persuading athletes to go to Moscow, but it would not force anyone to do so. He said that the Government was still in the process of persuading athletes to go to Moscow, but it would not force anyone to do so.

Mr. Howell said that the Government was still in the process of persuading athletes to go to Moscow, but it would not force anyone to do so. He said that the Government was still in the process of persuading athletes to go to Moscow, but it would not force anyone to do so.

Mr. Howell said that the Government was still in the process of persuading athletes to go to Moscow, but it would not force anyone to do so. He said that the Government was still in the process of persuading athletes to go to Moscow, but it would not force anyone to do so.

Mr. Howell said that the Government was still in the process of persuading athletes to go to Moscow, but it would not force anyone to do so. He said that the Government was still in the process of persuading athletes to go to Moscow, but it would not force anyone to do so.

Mr. Howell said that the Government was still in the process of persuading athletes to go to Moscow, but it would not force anyone to do so. He said that the Government was still in the process of persuading athletes to go to Moscow, but it would not force anyone to do so.

Mr. Howell said that the Government was still in the process of persuading athletes to go to Moscow, but it would not force anyone to do so. He said that the Government was still in the process of persuading athletes to go to Moscow, but it would not force anyone to do so.

Mr. Howell said that the Government was still in the process of persuading athletes to go to Moscow, but it would not force anyone to do so. He said that the Government was still in the process of persuading athletes to go to Moscow, but it would not force anyone to do so.

Mr. Howell said that the Government was still in the process of persuading athletes to go to Moscow, but it would not force anyone to do so. He said that the Government was still in the process of persuading athletes to go to Moscow, but it would not force anyone to do so.

Mr. Howell said that the Government was still in the process of persuading athletes to go to Moscow, but it would not force anyone to do so. He said that the Government was still in the process of persuading athletes to go to Moscow, but it would not force anyone to do so.

Mr. Howell said that the Government was still in the process of persuading athletes to go to Moscow, but it would not force anyone to do so. He said that the Government was still in the process of persuading athletes to go to Moscow, but it would not force anyone to do so.

vision of individual establishments, reporting directly to the Deputy Director General. As the committee recommended, most specialist functions will be concentrated at headquarters.

I endorse the May committee's views on the need to achieve better industrial relations, to make the best possible use of staff and to improve staff accommodation and amenities. As pursuing these matters with the staff associations concerned, with priority for improvements in the procedures for handling industrial relations, and for the design of a new attendance system and the associated conditions of service.

I believe that the changes which I have announced will provide a framework in which members of the prison service, of all grades, will be able to perform their difficult tasks.

I shall do all I can to help them to maintain their high traditions and to develop new and constructive methods in the context of the concept of positive custody as put forward in the May committee's report.

Work will be put in hand to translate it into the design of a new regime and the development of prison industries, and I will lay the necessary amendments to the Prison Rules in due course.

Minister promises to put water authorities under close scrutiny

Replying to criticism by Conservative MPs of huge increases in domestic water charges, Mr. Tom King, Minister of State for Local Government and Environmental Services, said that he was going to take a close interest in the activities of water authorities.

Mr. King said that he was going to take a close interest in the activities of water authorities. He said that he was going to take a close interest in the activities of water authorities.

Mr. King said that he was going to take a close interest in the activities of water authorities. He said that he was going to take a close interest in the activities of water authorities.

Mr. King said that he was going to take a close interest in the activities of water authorities. He said that he was going to take a close interest in the activities of water authorities.

Mr. King said that he was going to take a close interest in the activities of water authorities. He said that he was going to take a close interest in the activities of water authorities.

Mr. King said that he was going to take a close interest in the activities of water authorities. He said that he was going to take a close interest in the activities of water authorities.

Mr. King said that he was going to take a close interest in the activities of water authorities. He said that he was going to take a close interest in the activities of water authorities.

Mr. King said that he was going to take a close interest in the activities of water authorities. He said that he was going to take a close interest in the activities of water authorities.

Mr. King said that he was going to take a close interest in the activities of water authorities. He said that he was going to take a close interest in the activities of water authorities.

Mr. King said that he was going to take a close interest in the activities of water authorities. He said that he was going to take a close interest in the activities of water authorities.

Mr. King said that he was going to take a close interest in the activities of water authorities. He said that he was going to take a close interest in the activities of water authorities.

Mr. King said that he was going to take a close interest in the activities of water authorities. He said that he was going to take a close interest in the activities of water authorities.

Mr. King said that he was going to take a close interest in the activities of water authorities. He said that he was going to take a close interest in the activities of water authorities.

Mr. King said that he was going to take a close interest in the activities of water authorities. He said that he was going to take a close interest in the activities of water authorities.

Mr. King said that he was going to take a close interest in the activities of water authorities. He said that he was going to take a close interest in the activities of water authorities.

Mr. King said that he was going to take a close interest in the activities of water authorities. He said that he was going to take a close interest in the activities of water authorities.

Mr. King said that he was going to take a close interest in the activities of water authorities. He said that he was going to take a close interest in the activities of water authorities.

Mr. King said that he was going to take a close interest in the activities of water authorities. He said that he was going to take a close interest in the activities of water authorities.

Mr. King said that he was going to take a close interest in the activities of water authorities. He said that he was going to take a close interest in the activities of water authorities.

Mr. King said that he was going to take a close interest in the activities of water authorities. He said that he was going to take a close interest in the activities of water authorities.

Mr. King said that he was going to take a close interest in the activities of water authorities. He said that he was going to take a close interest in the activities of water authorities.

Mr. King said that he was going to take a close interest in the activities of water authorities. He said that he was going to take a close interest in the activities of water authorities.

Mr. King said that he was going to take a close interest in the activities of water authorities. He said that he was going to take a close interest in the activities of water authorities.

Mr. King said that he was going to take a close interest in the activities of water authorities. He said that he was going to take a close interest in the activities of water authorities.

Mr. King said that he was going to take a close interest in the activities of water authorities. He said that he was going to take a close interest in the activities of water authorities.

Mr. King said that he was going to take a close interest in the activities of water authorities. He said that he was going to take a close interest in the activities of water authorities.

Mr. King said that he was going to take a close interest in the activities of water authorities. He said that he was going to take a close interest in the activities of water authorities.

Mr. King said that he was going to take a close interest in the activities of water authorities. He said that he was going to take a close interest in the activities of water authorities.

Mr. King said that he was going to take a close interest in the activities of water authorities. He said that he was going to take a close interest in the activities of water authorities.

Mr. King said that he was going to take a close interest in the activities of water authorities. He said that he was going to take a close interest in the activities of water authorities.

Mr. King said that he was going to take a close interest in the activities of water authorities. He said that he was going to take a close interest in the activities of water authorities.

Mr. King said that he was going to take a close interest in the activities of water authorities. He said that he was going to take a close interest in the activities of water authorities.

to be able to monitor the charges and examine the management of the Southern Water Authority.

Mr. King said that he was going to take a close interest in the activities of water authorities. He said that he was going to take a close interest in the activities of water authorities.

Mr. King said that he was going to take a close interest in the activities of water authorities. He said that he was going to take a close interest in the activities of water authorities.

Mr. King said that he was going to take a close interest in the activities of water authorities. He said that he was going to take a close interest in the activities of water authorities.

Mr. King said that he was going to take a close interest in the activities of water authorities. He said that he was going to take a close interest in the activities of water authorities.

Mr. King said that he was going to take a close interest in the activities of water authorities. He said that he was going to take a close interest in the activities of water authorities.

Mr. King said that he was going to take a close interest in the activities of water authorities. He said that he was going to take a close interest in the activities of water authorities.

Mr. King said that he was going to take a close interest in the activities of water authorities. He said that he was going to take a close interest in the activities of water authorities.

Mr. King said that he was going to take a close interest in the activities of water authorities. He said that he was going to take a close interest in the activities of water authorities.

Mr. King said that he was going to take a close interest in the activities of water authorities. He said that he was going to take a close interest in the activities of water authorities.

Mr. King said that he was going to take a close interest in the activities of water authorities. He said that he was going to take a close interest in the activities of water authorities.

Mr. King said that he was going to take a close interest in the activities of water authorities. He said that he was going to take a close interest in the activities of water authorities.

Mr. King said that he was going to take a close interest in the activities of water authorities. He said that he was going to take a close interest in the activities of water authorities.

Mr. King said that he was going to take a close interest in the activities of water authorities. He said that he was going to take a close interest in the activities of water authorities.

Mr. King said that he was going to take a close interest in the activities of water authorities. He said that he was going to take a close interest in the activities of water authorities.

Mr. King said that he was going to take a close interest in the activities of water authorities. He said that he was going to take a close interest in the activities of water authorities.

Mr. King said that he was going to take a close interest in the activities of water authorities. He said that he was going to take a close interest in the activities of water authorities.

Mr. King said that he was going to take a close interest in the activities of water authorities. He said that he was going to take a close interest in the activities of water authorities.

Mr. King said that he was going to take a close interest in the activities of water authorities. He said that he was going to take a close interest in the activities of water authorities.

Mr. King said that he was going to take a close interest in the activities of water authorities. He said that he was going to take a close interest in the activities of water authorities.

Mr. King said that he was going to take a close interest in the activities of water authorities. He said that he was going to take a close interest in the activities of water authorities.

Mr. King said that he was going to take a close interest in the activities of water authorities. He said that he was going to take a close interest in the activities of water authorities.

Mr. King said that he was going to take a close interest in the activities of water authorities. He said that he was going to take a close interest in the activities of water authorities.

Mr. King said that he was going to take a close interest in the activities of water authorities. He said that he was going to take a close interest in the activities of water authorities.

Mr. King said that he was going to take a close interest in the activities of water authorities. He said that he was going to take a close interest in the activities of water authorities.

Mr. King said that he was going to take a close interest in the activities of water authorities. He said that he was going to take a close interest in the activities of water authorities.

Mr. King said that he was going to take a close interest in the activities of water authorities. He said that he was going to take a close interest in the activities of water authorities.

Mr. King said that he was going to take a close interest in the activities of water authorities. He said that he was going to take a close interest in the activities of water authorities.

Mr. King said that he was going to take a close interest in the activities of water authorities. He said that he was going to take a close interest in the activities of water authorities.

Mr. King said that he was going to take a close interest in the activities of water authorities. He said that he was going to take a close interest in the activities of water authorities.

Mr. King said that he was going to take a close interest in the activities of water authorities. He said that he was going to take a close interest in the activities of water authorities.

Mr. King said that he was going to take a close interest in the activities of water authorities. He said that he was going to take a close interest in the activities of water authorities.

Paying for police supervision of marches

House of Lords

If the Government considered it essential for demonstrations, such as that by the Rev. Martin Luther King, to be supervised by the police, it should pay for the cost of the supervision, Lord Hailsham of Sturminster said.

Lord Hailsham said that he was going to take a close interest in the activities of water authorities. He said that he was going to take a close interest in the activities of water authorities.

Lord Hailsham said that he was going to take a close interest in the activities of water authorities. He said that he was going to take a close interest in the activities of water authorities.

Lord Hailsham said that he was going to take a close interest in the activities of water authorities. He said that he was going to take a close interest in the activities of water authorities.

Lord Hailsham said that he was going to take a close interest in the activities of water authorities. He said that he was going to take a close interest in the activities of water authorities.

Lord Hailsham said that he was going to take a close interest in the activities of water authorities. He said that he was going to take a close interest in the activities of water authorities.

Lord Hailsham said that he was going to take a close interest in the activities of water authorities. He said that he was going to take a close interest in the activities of water authorities.

Lord Hailsham said that he was going to take a close interest in the activities of water authorities. He said that he was going to take a close interest in the activities of water authorities.

Lord Hailsham said that he was going to take a close interest in the activities of water authorities. He said that he was going to take a close interest in the activities of water authorities.

Lord Hailsham said that he was going to take a close interest in the activities of water authorities. He said that he was going to take a close interest in the activities of water authorities.

Lord Hailsham said that he was going to take a close interest in the activities of water authorities. He said that he was going to take a close interest in the activities of water authorities.

Peer wants outsiders on state boards

The public has more cause for complaint about the Post Office during the past year than in any other year in peacetime, Lord Campbell of Croy (C) said when he opened a debate calling attention to the quality of service of the corporation.

He said this was a subject of widespread concern with the letter post and telephone system affecting almost every member of the public as well as businesses. The Post Office has been accused of being slow, inefficient and of poor value for money.

Lord Campbell said that he was going to take a close interest in the activities of water authorities. He said that he was going to take a close interest in the activities of water authorities.

Lord Campbell said that he was going to take a close interest in the activities of water authorities. He said that he was going to take a close interest in the activities of water authorities.

Lord Campbell said that he was going to take a close interest in the activities of water authorities. He said that he was going to take a close interest in the activities of water authorities.

Lord Campbell said that he was going to take a close interest in the activities of water authorities. He said that he was going to take a close interest in the activities of water authorities.

Lord Campbell said that he was going to take a close interest in the activities of water authorities. He said that he was going to take a close interest in the activities of water authorities.

Lord Campbell said that he was going to take a close interest in the activities of water authorities. He said that he was going to take a close interest in the activities of water authorities.

Lord Campbell said that he was going to take a close interest in the activities of water authorities. He said that he was going to take a close interest in the activities of water authorities.

Lord Campbell said that he was going to take a close interest in the activities of water authorities. He said that he was going to take a close interest in the activities of water authorities.

Lord Campbell said that he was going to take a close interest in the activities of water authorities. He said that he was going to take a close interest in the activities of water authorities.

Lord Campbell said that he was going to take a close interest in the activities of water authorities. He said that he was going to take a close interest in the activities of water authorities.

Lord Campbell said that he was going to take a close interest in the activities of water authorities. He said that he was going to take a close interest in the activities of water authorities.

was his experience that possible benefits for the consumer could emerge from the presence of a small number of independent, and perhaps foreign, members on the boards of each of the country's major undertakings.

Lord Campbell said that he was going to take a close interest in the activities of water authorities. He said that he was going to take a close interest in the activities of water authorities.

Lord Campbell said that he was going to take a close interest in the activities of water authorities. He said that he was going to take a close interest in the activities of water authorities.

Lord Campbell said that he was going to take a close interest in the activities of water authorities. He said that he was going to take a close interest in the activities of water authorities.

Lord Campbell said that he was going to take a close interest in the activities of water authorities. He said that he was going to take a close interest in the activities of water authorities.

Lord Campbell said that he was going to take a close interest in the activities of water authorities. He said that he was going to take a close interest in the activities of water authorities.

Lord Campbell said that he was going to take a close interest in the activities of water authorities. He

HOME NEWS

Each case hearing adjourned six days

By Nicholas Timmins

The resumed inquest on Mr Blair Peach at Hammersmith, London, was adjourned yesterday until next Tuesday after one of the five women on the jury of nine developed gastric influenza.

Coroners' juries must number at least seven, and the decision was taken to adjourn the hearing on its third day rather than discharge the jury.

Dr John Burton, the coroner, said: "If we allow the numbers to fall at this early stage and anyone else falls ill at a later stage we may have to stop." That would mean a substantial delay in finding a new jury and the need to start the inquest again.

Yesterday morning the other eight members of the jury were taken to Southall to see the scene where Mr Peach, aged 33, a teacher of Lavender Grove, Hackney, suffered a fatal head injury during the demonstration in April last year against the National Front's election meeting.

The jurors were shown Beechcroft Avenue, off the Broadway, where a witness has said he saw Mr Peach hit by a policeman with a truncheon-like weapon, and the house in Orchard Avenue, at the foot of Beechcroft Avenue, into which Mr Peach was taken. The house was badly damaged by fire six weeks ago.

'Irreparable damage' to national heritage by museum eggs theft

From Our Correspondent

A man who admitted stealing about 3,000 eggs in four years from the British Museum collection at Tring, Hertfordshire, was jailed for two years at St Albans Crown Court yesterday.

Mervyn Shorthouse, aged 37, of Mays Lane, Barnet, also pleaded guilty to stealing 540 eggs from the museum on November 7 last. His plea of not guilty to stealing 10,000 eggs was accepted by the prosecution after the court heard that he would not dispute ownership of any eggs which the museum claimed.

He also pleaded guilty to a charge of going equipped for theft.

Mr Joseph Gosschalk, for the prosecution, said: "The result has been incalculable damage to part of the national heritage. The collection amounts to 500,000 eggs. As a result of this defendant's theft, not only have eggs been lost, but the system adopted was for the defendant to replace those that he took with others."

The jurors were shown the enormous task of not only recovering the ones he took, but of systematically examining the entire collection. Mr Gosschalk said that Mr Shorthouse was allowed to visit the museum on compassionate grounds in 1975 after he had had an accident with electricity. Eggs were later reported miss-

ing but could not be traced until a display box disappeared last October after he had paid a visit.

In November he was arrested by the regional crime squad and 540 eggs, valued at £5,200, were found on him.

Mr Gosschalk said that Mr Shorthouse wore a large overcoat with openings to conceal the eggs. Some were put into socks. He also wore women's tights, cut open at the knee so that the eggs could be inserted.

About 10,000 eggs were found at his home. He told police he had also sold eggs to collectors. Judge Marcus Anwyl-Davies told Mr Shorthouse: "I have heard that part of our national heritage has been irreparably damaged. It is a priceless and unique collection that has been recklessly damaged by your depredations."

"Many people devoted to science over decades have amassed this collection, which being unique, is available throughout the world for the spreading of knowledge. You, in the course of taking these eggs, have destroyed information which can never be replaced."

Mr Ian Galbraith, head of the ornithology sub-department at the museum, said it was used by 1,000 researchers daily. He said: "This has caused enormous trouble. We were particularly worried by the loss of the information."

WEST EUROPE

Thousands cheer new Dutch Queen

Amsterdam, April 30.—Church bells pealed throughout the Netherlands today to welcome Queen Beatrix. The new Queen was cheered by a crowd of tens of thousands as she held the hand of her mother, ex-Queen Juliana, on the balcony of the royal palace in Amsterdam.

Queen Juliana earlier signed an instrument of abdication in a brief ceremony in the palace attended by the entire royal family and the Dutch Cabinet. Five hours later Queen Beatrix was formally invested at a special parliamentary session in the adjacent fourteenth century Nieuwe Kerk (New Church).

Queen Juliana stepped down on her seventy-first birthday after a reign of almost 32 years, saying she was too old to fulfil a sovereign's duties responsibly. She was visibly overcome with emotion as she put pen to paper in the same room, hung with biblical murals, in which her own mother, Queen Wilhelmina, abdicated in her favour in September 1948.

After she had signed she looked into the eyes of her daughter, who is 42, and said: "Beatrix, my darling." She embraced the new Queen lightly.

Glowing tributes were paid to the outgoing monarch, who has reverted to her former title of Princess. Mr Andreas Van Agt, the Prime Minister, described her in a broadcast speech as "a rock amid turbulence". He said she had symbolized the Netherlands' recovery from the ravages of the Second World War and its transition to a welfare state.

As Princess Juliana introduced to the people from the palace balcony the country's sixth sovereign since 1814, the overwhelming popularity of the royal House of Orange was demonstrated by the reaction of the crowd.

Orange confetti, thrown from the top of a multi-storey building rained down on the square and the crowd began singing the pro-monarchy song "Orange Boven" (Orange on Top). More



Queen Beatrix, with her husband and ex-Queen Juliana, waves to the crowds from the palace balcony.

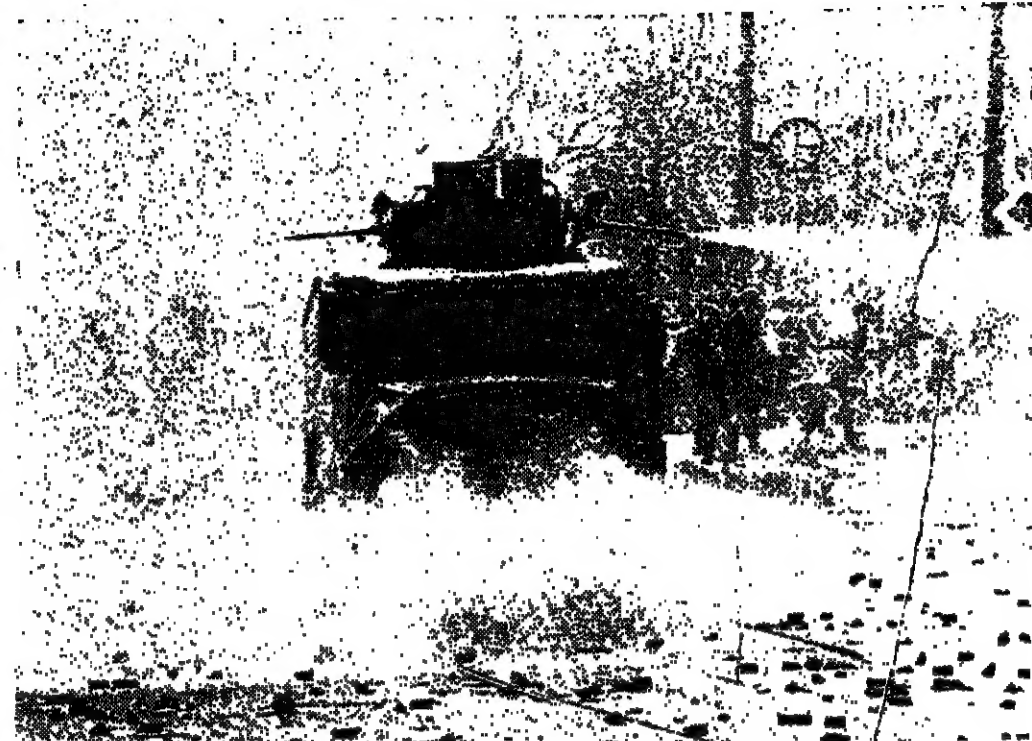
than 80 per cent of the Dutch people favour continuation of the monarchy, recent opinion poll showed.

Ten thousand policemen were on duty in Amsterdam because of threats of trouble. The Socialist city council gave permission today for the police to use tear gas against rioters if necessary. There were clashes between left-wingers and the police in which water cannon and tear gas were used.

During her inauguration Queen Beatrix broke precedent by declaring she would retain her mother's birthday, April 30, as the official Queen's Day rather than adopt her own birthday of January 31.

"Dear mother, today is your birthday," she said, in deep gratefulness for all we have received from you, this day in the future will continue to be linked to your wisdom, sympathy and motherly love, for this day will continue to be the Queen's day."

Princess Juliana, who had been holding the hand of her husband, Prince Bernhard throughout Queen Beatrix's speech, burst into tears as the 3,000 guests in the church broke into applause for three minutes. — Reuters and AP.



Amsterdam police use water cannon and tear gas to disperse demonstrators.

MPs fight deportation order

By Frances Gibb

A petition with more than 1,000 signatures was presented at the Home Office yesterday in protest over a deportation order against an Indian couple who have lived in Britain six years and, it is claimed, made an "outstanding" contribution to the community.

Mr Venkatesh "Juno" Varkki, aged 33, and his wife, Neena, aged 30, who have spent the past six years as voluntary community workers in Camden, north London, have been told to leave the country because of a technical breach of regulations.

Their deportation date, set for April 17, was postponed because they are seeking leave to appeal for a judicial review of their case in the High Court today.

Yesterday Mr Frank Dobson, Labour MP for Camden, Holborn and St Pancras, South, and Mr Albert Stallard, Labour MP for Camden, St Pancras, North

presented the petition at the Home Office after a two-hour demonstration outside the building by 50 of the couple's supporters.

Mr Dobson said: "This decision is a disgrace."

Mr and Mrs Varkki, who hold Indian passports, came to Britain as visitors in 1972. They applied for permission to stay as self-employed persons and became involved in community work in West Hampstead, supporting themselves from Mr Varkki's weekend trading as a leather craftsman.

Their application was rejected. Their appeal against that decision was filed a few days after the 14-day period allowed because, they say, their solicitor had suffered a bereavement.

All subsequent appeals have been rejected because of that delay. Mr Timothy Raison, Minister of State at the Home Office, said that it was not disputed that they might have

played a "useful" part in the community, but since being admitted as visitors they had not been given permission to stay.

The couple have widespread support among the community in which they have worked, including Camden Council. On Monday the Abbey Community Centre, in West Hampstead, elected Mr Varkki as its chairman.

Mr John Kearney, a voluntary social worker in the area, said yesterday: "They have done marvellous work with people. I have never known a couple as able, hard-working and successful. They are helping to save the taxpayer money with their work. They are not takers."

Mr and Mrs Varkki's supporters accept that the couple have broken the regulations, but say the offence is heavily outweighed by the contribution they are making to community life.

Irish Puppeteer cleared of desertion charge

Mr Eugene Lambert, the Irish puppeteer, walked free from Dover magistrates' court yesterday after police had offered no evidence on a charge that he had been a deserter from the British Army since 1946. Costs were awarded against the police.

Mr Lambert, aged 51, a puppeteer, had been charged with being a deserter when he appeared before magistrates at Dover on Monday. He denied the allegation and said that it was a case of mistaken identity. The magistrates granted him bail.

He was examined yesterday to see if he had the physical characteristics that the Army said were on the body of the man posted as a deserter. Later a court was convened and the police withdrew the charge.

Mr Lambert was arrested at Dover on Sunday, after disembarking from a ferry from the Continent. He was kept in custody until Monday morning.

Mr Michael Kirk, for Mr Lambert, told the magistrates yesterday that it was disgraceful that his client should have been kept in custody while the Army was trying to find its records.

Mr Lambert said after the hearing that he planned to continue his journey home to Ireland. He was not bitter about what had happened.

On Tuesday Mr Brian Lenihan, the Irish Foreign Minister, told the Dail that he was satisfied that the charge was a case of mistaken identity. "There was no question of the incident being an example of discrimination against Irish citizens as such," he said.

BP sidetracks juggernauts at the petrol pumps

By Our Transport

Correspondent
BP is spending £1.5m on getting the juggernauts off its garage forecourts, the group said yesterday. About 100 of its 2,200 United Kingdom outlets are being converted to provide separate access and parking for cars and lorries, so that cars and lorries will be served in different parts of the same service station.

"The conflict between cars and lorries on some of our busiest trunk road stations is a cause of serious congestion and inconvenience to motorists and lorry drivers alike," a spokesman said.

Not only do large articulated lorries block up much of the forecourt while taking on fuel, but limited derv pump capacity often means that lorries must queue on the road outside, blocking entry to the garage.

BR to consider fares rise later this year

By David Hewson

Sir Peter Parker, the chairman of British Rail, said yesterday that a decision would be made in the middle of this year on whether to increase fares as a result of a rise in costs.

The British Railways Board agreed a 20 per cent wage rise with the unions on Tuesday. "I am not saying there will be an increase, but I cannot guarantee there will not," Sir Peter said when announcing a 6pm advertising drive to attract a further 140m of passenger business for the railways.

British Rail is also considering extending the family rail card system, which gives concessions to certain categories of rail users, Sir Peter said, but he did not detail which new areas the concessions would reach.

The advertising campaign features Mr Jimmy Saville and the slogan, "This is the age of the train." Two thirds of the campaign's money will be spent on television advertising throughout the country, starting this week.

Sir Peter said that the campaign would account for 0.6 per cent of British Rail's passenger revenue of £1,000m this year.

More survey ships needed for key tanker areas

By Michael Bailly

Transport Correspondent

Some critical sea areas for tanker movements around British coasts will not be surveyed before 1990 unless the Royal Navy gets more survey ships, Rear Admiral D. W. Haslam, Hydrographer of the Navy, told a Commons select committee yesterday.

Among the heavily trafficked areas to suffer are the Shetland Islands, a key point for North Sea oil, the Firth of Clyde and the approaches to the Humber.

The hydrographic service has 13 ships, four ocean type, four coastal, and five inshore, and two of the ocean vessels are engaged on defence work outside British waters, Admiral Haslam said. Three are needed on a permanent basis to carry out a continuing survey of shifting seabeds in the southern North Sea and off the east and south coasts.

With the new vessel for which approval was announced by the Government last week, surveys of the top priority areas of the Hebrides, the Little Minch could probably be completed by mid-1983, but without more ships remain-

ing areas could not be surveyed before 1990.

Some individual routes had, however, been surveyed near Sullom Voe, in the Shetlands, Admiral Haslam said.

Pressed by the committee on the danger of a big spillage on the Dorset coast at Lyme Bay as a result of operations of large tankers, Mr Norman Tebbit, parliamentary under-secretary of State for Trade, conceded that no guarantee could be given against oil reaching the shore in the event of a big spillage close to the shore with strong on-shore winds.

But he was satisfied with the present arrangements between the Department of Trade and the Environment in the event of a spillage. No additional powers were needed to control the pollution risk; but they might be in future.

The official view that most Lyme Bay operations take place more than three miles out was disputed by Mr Peter Emery, Conservative MP for Honiton, on the evidence of his constituents, who he said, included "more" trained admirals per square inch than anywhere else in Britain.

Court challenge on theatre ticket prices

By Our Theatre Reporter

The Society of West End Theatre is being taken to the Restrictive Practices Court over an agreement with theatre ticket agencies and controls on newspaper advertising by its member theatres.

The application to the court has been made by the Office of Fair Trading, and when it is heard, possibly next year, it will be up to the court to decide whether the restrictions in the different agreements are against the public interest.

In the agreement between the society, which represents almost all of the West End theatres,

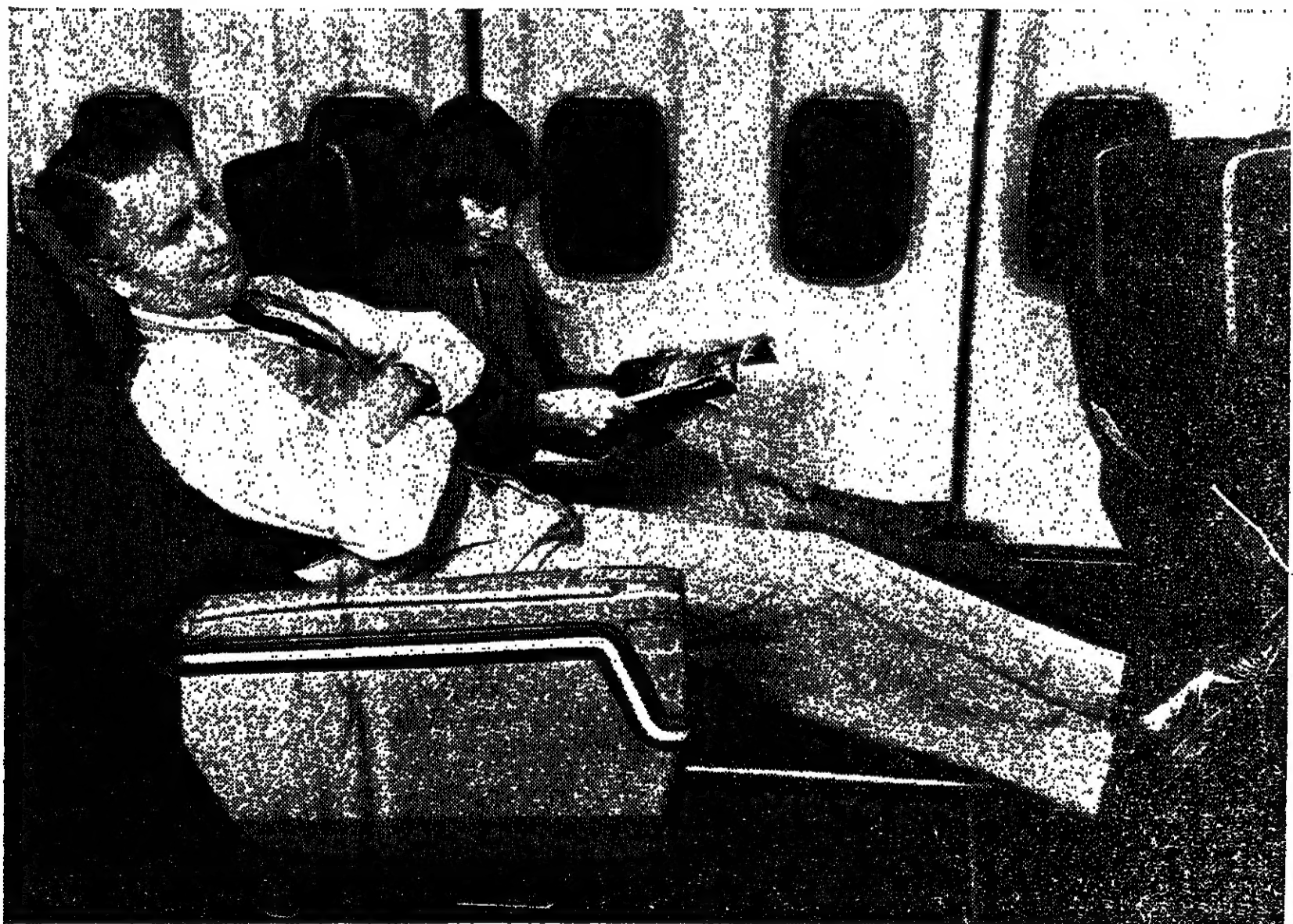
and the ticket agencies, the Office of Fair Trading is particularly concerned about the maximum booking fee that an agency can charge. While such a limitation may appear to be beneficial, the office is concerned that the maximum charges simply become the standard charges.

It is also worried about the society's rule that member theatres may only advertise in certain newspapers.

Mr Robert Lacy Thompson, secretary of the society, said that he hoped the court would find that the agreements were in the public interest.

He said the restrictions on advertising arose from the fact that the society had agreements with many newspapers to provide free of charge, as a reader service, a four or five line advertisement for each of the theatres. Charges were made for any extra advertising.

However, some newspapers were unwilling to provide such a service and thus the society discouraged its members from advertising in those publications. The Sunday Times is one of the newspapers in which the society does not allow advertising.

Now TWA Sleeper-SeatsSM let you sleep your way to the USA.

TWA are introducing Sleeper-Seats, so from May 1 you can sleep comfortably in TWA's First Class all the way to the USA. They'll be on all our 747's at no extra cost.

You'll be able to stretch out and enjoy it. The back goes back, the foot comes up. There's room for you to snuggle down to enjoy a peaceful and restful flight.

TWA Sleeper-Seats will shorten

the flight—you'll be there before you know it. And you'll arrive fresh and rested in the USA ready for all our great country has to offer.

Book TWA First Class for a Sleeper-Seat. It's just another way TWA have of showing how we're trying to make flying more of a pleasure and less of a hassle. Sweet dreams to you.

You're going to like us

TWA

WEST EUROPE

French likely to ignore British objections and press for an increase of 5% in farm prices

From Charles Hargrove
Paris, April 30

It was impossible for Britain's demands on the Community budget to be met within the EEC regulations in force, President Giscard d'Estaing told the Council of Ministers today. This was both because of their size and their duration.

M. Jean Francois-Poncet, the Foreign Minister, speaking at a question time in the National Assembly a few hours later, insisted that "all those present at the European summit noted on the part of Britain an attitude which led her partners to question her ultimate intentions towards Europe."

"In spite of the efforts of every one to take into consideration her demands regarding her financial contribution, efforts which went a very long way, she met the successive proposals which were put to her with a succession of rejections."

"In these circumstances, one may ask oneself whether Britain did not intend to make what she regarded as her essential interests prevail over the no less essential interests of all her partners, and over the general interests of the Community, which bind everyone."

France would ask the agricultural ministers' meeting in Brussels on Tuesday to approve the proposals for an average 5 per cent increase in farm prices "solely confirmed" by the European Commission this morning.

"I publicly express the hope here that Britain will be aware of the importance of the task, and go along with a decision

essential to the life of the Community," the minister went on.

"If there is to be failure next Tuesday, France together with her seven partners and the Commission, would consider what steps to take, in agreement with Community principles, to safeguard the economic interests of her farmers."

M. Pierre Mehaeghe, the Minister of Agriculture, told the press that there were three ways out of the crisis caused by the breakdown of the summit.

Either Britain relented and approved the price increases agreed by its eight partners; or the agreement of the eight became a Community decision, and the juridical ways of imposing this departure from the so-called "Luxembourg compromise of 1966" on unanimity decision and its consequences for the future of the common agricultural policy would have to be examined by the responsible leaders of the Community.

Finally, if this failed, national price support measures would have to be taken by each member country. "But these measures carried a serious risk of a break-up of the common agricultural policy as these measures could be interpreted differently by each one of them." It was an extreme solution. The minister did not, however, hold out much hope of a change in the British stand.

M. Mehaeghe acknowledged that even so, national price support measures would have to be approved by the Nine and the European Commission.

The French farmers' union, however, is not asking for a solution which would put Britain "in parent-

hoses", applying the price increases proposed by the Commission in the eight countries of the Community, and imposing levies at Britain's frontiers to compensate for the difference between British prices and those of the eight.

As for the budget problem, M. Francois-Poncet said that it would be for the Council of Ministers of the Community to find an answer "so that the European Council at its next meeting in Venice, is not once again confronted with it in conditions which do not correspond to the true situation."

The feeling in Paris is that Mrs Margaret Thatcher made a serious miscalculation in Luxembourg. The Prime Minister cannot hope next time to obtain as generous an offer as she received there. "So that the eyes have been opened, it is argued. From now on, her 'salami' tactics are self-defeating."

By insisting on relief from the normal contribution for a period exceeding two years, M. Giscard d'Estaing had offered as a last resort to clinch an agreement, she was in fact demanding a revision of the Community regulations which would take much time and negotiation, and would not meet the short-term British problem.

President Giscard d'Estaing discussed prospects for the Community with a number of leading political personalities today. They are understood to have expressed the view that putting Britain on the shelf over the common agricultural policy was not a practical proposition. There must be a complete review of that policy.

Sweden on brink of labour chaos

From Roger Choate
Stockholm, April 30

Sweden, famous for its peaceful labour relations, stood on the brink of a catastrophic lock-out, which threatened to bring its economy to a standstill.

The Swedish Trades Unions Federation rejected a final mediation offer which would have averted a lock-out tomorrow night of 800,000 blue collar workers and selective strikes by a further 100,000.

"Trade unionists alone should not be expected to carry the total burden for Sweden's 'flaming economy'," explained Mr Gunnar Nilsson, the federation chairman, who rejected the mediators' proposal for an overall 2.5 per cent wage rise. The federation has been demanding a rise of 11.3 per cent.

The proposal was accepted by employers. But in view of Mr Nilsson's rejection, they said the lock-out will take place. The labour stoppages will totally halt industrial production and could conceivably close down most public transport, municipal services and schools. Deliveries of foodstuffs and oil from abroad could be gravely affected. The country is said to have only 14 days' supply of oil.

Since Friday Sweden has had a foretaste of the triad come, with overtime bans and selective strikes in key sectors, disrupting public transport and halting domestic and international air services.

Hospitals and social services have been affected to some extent, while the Swedish Broadcasting Corporation was forced to cancel all radio and television programmes, except for occasional newscasts. Sales in bicycle and motorcycle shops soared as Stockholm made do without the underground system, halted for the first time since it was constructed.

All sides in the conflict have agreed on the principle of wage restraint. For several years Sweden has been moving towards economic disaster, according to many industrialists and bankers, because it was borrowing heavily from abroad to pay for a rapidly expanding public sector. At the same time the nation lost about 20 per cent of its gold market share because of Third World competition. Industry has been lagging in developing new technology and export strategy.

Labour experts did not completely rule out their possibility of a last-minute compromise or appropriate measures to avert the lock-out. Nor was the Government expected to remain idle. "Clearly, we do not intend to permit the Swedish economy to be wrecked," said Mr Gösta Bohman, the Economy Minister.

Mr Olof Palme, leader of the Social Democratic opposition, yesterday called on the centre-right Government to resign. The Government has parliamentary majority of only one and the Social Democrats are expected to make political capital of the crisis during May Day rallies across the country.

The Government has parliamentary majority of only one and the Social Democrats are expected to make political capital of the crisis during May Day rallies across the country.

The Government has parliamentary majority of only one and the Social Democrats are expected to make political capital of the crisis during May Day rallies across the country.

The Government has parliamentary majority of only one and the Social Democrats are expected to make political capital of the crisis during May Day rallies across the country.

The Government has parliamentary majority of only one and the Social Democrats are expected to make political capital of the crisis during May Day rallies across the country.

The Government has parliamentary majority of only one and the Social Democrats are expected to make political capital of the crisis during May Day rallies across the country.

The Government has parliamentary majority of only one and the Social Democrats are expected to make political capital of the crisis during May Day rallies across the country.

The Government has parliamentary majority of only one and the Social Democrats are expected to make political capital of the crisis during May Day rallies across the country.

The Government has parliamentary majority of only one and the Social Democrats are expected to make political capital of the crisis during May Day rallies across the country.

The Government has parliamentary majority of only one and the Social Democrats are expected to make political capital of the crisis during May Day rallies across the country.

The Government has parliamentary majority of only one and the Social Democrats are expected to make political capital of the crisis during May Day rallies across the country.

The Government has parliamentary majority of only one and the Social Democrats are expected to make political capital of the crisis during May Day rallies across the country.

The Government has parliamentary majority of only one and the Social Democrats are expected to make political capital of the crisis during May Day rallies across the country.

The Government has parliamentary majority of only one and the Social Democrats are expected to make political capital of the crisis during May Day rallies across the country.

EEC return to majority vote would isolate Britain

From Michael Hornsby
Brussels, April 30

M. Giscard d'Estaing's threat to block all "agreements on major matters" in the EEC until Britain's budget claim is settled could lead to an attempt by the other eight member states to revive the Community's dead-letter majority voting rule.

This would be used to enable the rest of the EEC to implement decisions, such as the fixing of farm prices, without British approval, leaving Britain the choice of either accepting the EEC's position or else effectively excluding itself from the Community.

The gamble Mrs Thatcher has taken is that her eight partners, having already come so far to meet her demands, will in the end prefer to do a deal on the budget rather than provoke a take-it-or-leave-it confrontation of this kind.

But she is pursuing a high-risk policy. Concern over the implications of Mrs Thatcher's stance was reflected in a statement made here today by the European Commission which spoke of the "danger of Europe becoming paralysed as a result of the failure to take decisions". It urged member states to ensure the proper functioning of the Community.

The Commission also made clear that next week it would

again table the farm price proposals submitted to EEC agriculture ministers earlier this week in Luxembourg. These envisage an average five per cent increase in guaranteed prices.

The Treaty of Rome provides for voting by majority on a wide range of matters including agriculture, but it has been accepted since the mid-1960s that member-states may exercise a right of veto to protect a "vital national interest".

This understanding, known as the Luxembourg compromise, was the price the EEC paid to end General de Gaulle's six-month boycott of Community meetings in 1965. It has never been seriously challenged since but it has no legal force.

Ever though France has remained one of the staunchest defenders of the right of veto, it is being suggested here that in extremis the French might be prepared to accept a return to majority voting if it meant the effective expulsion of the troublesome Anglo-Saxons.

Unless the rest of the EEC is willing to bypass Britain in this way, Mrs Thatcher would appear to hold all the trump cards. To concede to her demands on the budget means, in the end, the preferable to indefinite paralysis of Community business.

Swiss cast aside reserve to welcome the Queen

From Alan McGregor
Geneva, April 30

It was flowers and flags in the sunshine today for the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh all along the shores of Lake Geneva. Their visit began at the Montreux "Vaud Riviera", with its cypresses and palm trees after they arrived from Bern.

The last stage of their journey was by the mountain railway line from Zweisimmen, descending through high meadows where the first narcissi are starting to bloom after the protracted spell of cold weather.

Today the temperature was over 15°C (60°F), justifying Montreux's reputation for a genial climate. The rain forecast for the afternoon did not materialise.

The Swiss, many confessing themselves captivated by the Queen's quick smile as seen yesterday on television before and after the formal speeches at Bern, have cast aside their traditional reserve, with enthusiastic headlines even in the said *Neue Zürcher Zeitung*.

Crowds, including schoolchildren brought in by bus from miles around, assembled along the royal route today well before the Queen and Prince Philip were due to pass.

Such was the massive lakeside castle of Chillon, just east of Montreux, which in its present form dates from the thirteenth century.

In one of its deep dungeons,

below lake water level, a Restoration champion, François Bonivard, was imprisoned for six years until the Bernese troops took the castle in 1536. His story was commemorated in the famous poem by Byron, who visited the place in 1816.

A halt at Lausanne included a reception by the British community which includes many Jewish people. The final visit of the day was to the Geneva headquarters of the International Committee of the Red Cross, where the royal party also met heads of the United Nations agency.

The return journey to Bern, where they are staying at the eighteenth century Kehrulz mansion, the government's official guest house, was by air.

A portrait of Queen Anne, painted by G. Kneller, hangs in the Alabama room of Geneva town hall. Queen Victoria visited the city privately, as she did other parts of Switzerland, particularly Lucerne, travelling incognito, officially at least, as the Countess of Kent.

Going to Geneva was easy for her when she was in residence at the property she owned for some years at Aix les Bains, nearby in France.

At least one family that had been in her entourage there subsequently settled in Geneva, being survived today by a daughter, now well advanced in years, who remembers Queen Victoria taking her on to her knee and giving her a chocolate.

Times that no immediate action was contemplated and he confirmed that the demonstrators had strengthened their barricade during the day. But only about 200 demonstrators were thought to be manning them.

This afternoon negotiations began between the municipal authorities responsible for the site and representatives of the building company which intends to build flats in the area. The matter is also to be discussed in Parliament.

According to one police spokesman, the street fighting in Noerrebro was the worst seen in the Danish capital in recent times.

OVERSEAS

Whites quit police and Army in Zimbabwe

Salisbury, April 30.—Hundreds of white members of the Zimbabwe Army and police left today, declining to renew their contracts and work under Mr Robert Mugabe's Government.

At the same time, security sources reported that Mr Rex Nkhomo, the commander of Mr Mugabe's 34,000-strong guerrilla force, was arrested and briefly detained last night after a bitter argument at a restaurant where he was refused service because of the way he was dressed.

About 60 officers and some 200 men left the Army today. The white-led armed forces which fought the guerrillas for seven years number about 8,500. By the end of the year, about 200 officers and 500 members of the non-commissioned ranks will have left. About 300 policemen ended their service in a force which has about 8,000 active members.

The incident involving Mr Nkhomo occurred yesterday evening at the La Fontaine restaurant of the four-star Meikles Hotel in Salisbury. He was in force at La Fontaine and most of Salisbury's restaurants call on men to wear jackets and ties in the evening; a legacy of colonial days.

One white who witnessed the incident and refused to be identified said: "General Nkhomo came in with two other men and a woman. He wore a safari suit and was quite respectable although strictly speaking, he should have been wearing a cravat."

Another man in the party wore only trousers and an open-necked striped shirt, witnesses said. They were carrying drinks and were loud," one said. "The head waiter said he could not serve them. They became aggressive and noisy."

Mr Nigel Taylor, the duty manager, was called and the argument continued in loud voices, witnesses said. One white diner joined in, remarking that Mr Nkhomo and his friends. Most diners observed the incident quietly, witnesses said, but one white woman burst into tears.

At that point, the manager called the police. Mr Nkhomo's party taken away, according to one white police officer and two black constables, witnesses said.

Police, treating the incident as highly delicate, refused official comment. But security sources said the Nkhomo party was held at a police station for more than an hour until the order came to release them without delay.

Mr Nkhomo, who is in his thirties, became commander of Mr Mugabe's 34,000-strong Zimbabwe African National Liberation Army (Zanla) after the death in a road accident of Josiah Tongogara in Mozambique in January.

At present he is a key member of the government charged with merging Mr Mugabe's guerrillas, those guerrillas loyal to Mr Joshua Nkomo and the white-led armed forces into one unified Army.

Mr Nkhomo's wife, Teural Ropa, a now-deceased which means "spill blood" in Shona, is Minister of Youth, Sport and Recreation in Mr Mugabe's Cabinet.

Mr Nkhomo declined to talk about the incident today. He was found, wearing a blue safari suit, having a drink at Meikles Hotel.

Meanwhile, about 100 former Patriotic Front guerrillas were said to be under arrest at a military retraining camp near the south-western city of Bulawayo for going absent without leave.

The announcement is further evidence of difficulties in forging the new Zimbabwe Army from the three forces that fought Rhodesia's seven-year bush war.

The spokesman told reporters the 100 men had been unarmed when they were taken into custody. They are under close arrest for investigation," he said.—UPI and Reuters.

The spokesman told reporters the 100 men had been unarmed when they were taken into custody. They are under close arrest for investigation," he said.—UPI and Reuters.

The spokesman told reporters the 100 men had been unarmed when they were taken into custody. They are under close arrest for investigation," he said.—UPI and Reuters.

The spokesman told reporters the 100 men had been unarmed when they were taken into custody. They are under close arrest for investigation," he said.—UPI and Reuters.

The spokesman told reporters the 100 men had been unarmed when they were taken into custody. They are under close arrest for investigation," he said.—UPI and Reuters.

The spokesman told reporters the 100 men had been unarmed when they were taken into custody. They are under close arrest for investigation," he said.—UPI and Reuters.

The spokesman told reporters the 100 men had been unarmed when they were taken into custody. They are under close arrest for investigation," he said.—UPI and Reuters.

The spokesman told reporters the 100 men had been unarmed when they were taken into custody. They are under close arrest for investigation," he said.—UPI and Reuters.

The spokesman told reporters the 100 men had been unarmed when they were taken into custody. They are under close arrest for investigation," he said.—UPI and Reuters.

The spokesman told reporters the 100 men had been unarmed when they were taken into custody. They are under close arrest for investigation," he said.—UPI and Reuters.

The spokesman told reporters the 100 men had been unarmed when they were taken into custody. They are under close arrest for investigation," he said.—UPI and Reuters.



Mr Begin, left, with Mr Linowitz, American special envoy.

Pessimism over future of Middle East talks

From Christopher Walker
Tel Aviv, April 30

Last ditch effort to save the fragile Middle East peace process begins in the Tel Aviv suburb of Herzlia tomorrow when delegations from Israel, Egypt and the United States begin the intensive round of negotiations on Palestinian autonomy which were first agreed in Washington earlier this month.

With the past few days providing no signs of any new willingness to compromise by either Egypt or Israel, there is now widespread pessimism about the chances of the talks reaching agreement by the May 26 target date which was laid down last year at Camp David.

It is understood that all sides are now reconciled to the prospect of spinning out the talks through the summer, but there is no guarantee that such an agreement would be sufficient to restrain the EEC from launching its own much-publicised peace initiative linked to an amendment in the key United Nations Security Council resolution 242.

A number of Arab states, including Jordan, are enthusiastically in favour of the EEC initiative which would involve a recognition of Palestinian rights. At the same time, the leaders of many European states are now openly sceptical about the prospects of a workable form of Palestinian autonomy emerging from the present peace framework.

Recent serious unrest and violence in the occupied West Bank has further decreased the possibility of the 700,000

Palestinians there changing their present avowed hostility to the whole autonomy scheme.

The trouble continued today with the stoning of Jewish vehicles, a commercial strike in Bethlehem and a demonstration by Arab schoolchildren which was broken up by Israeli troops.

The atmosphere surrounding the new talks has been further soured by today's disclosure that the World Zionist Organisation has requested nearly \$10m from the Israeli Finance Ministry for the setting up of 10 new settlements in the occupied territories.

The sites have already been agreed in principle by the Government, and when constructed they will bring the number of Jewish settlements on land seized in the 1967 war to more than 125.

The crucial talks in Herzlia are scheduled to last for 10 days, after which Mr Sol Linowitz, America's special Middle East envoy, will return to brief President Carter before flying back for the final round of negotiations before the deadline. This will take place in Egypt.

The enormity of the task still facing the Americans in preserving the main diplomatic success of Mr Carter's presidency has been emphasised by the recent restatement of the contradictory autonomy proposals advocated by Israel and Egypt. Officials involved in the talks say that nothing has been done in the past 11 months to break the deadlock on the vital points of difference.

Tunnel beneath Canal links mainland Egypt to Sinai

Suez City, Egypt, April 30.—

The digging of the first tunnel beneath the Suez Canal was completed today and President Sadat opened the first link between the Sinai desert and mainland Egypt.

It is located 10 miles north of Suez City and is described as the greatest Egyptian construction achievement since the Aswan high dam was built in the 1960s. The tunnel fulfils a promise by President Sadat that the Sinai desert will never again be isolated from Egypt.

Sinai was lost to Israel in the 1967 war but two thirds of the desert peninsula has been restored and the remainder will be evacuated in 1982 under last year's peace treaty.

The Ahmed Hamdi Tunnel, named after an Egyptian general killed in the first hours of the 1973 Middle East war, was built in 16 months by 2,000 workers, including 85 British experts, and involved the use of a 1,300-ton dredger.—UPI.

Forcibly returned Russians to have London memorial

By Peter Hennessy

The Prime Minister has overruled Foreign Office objections and agreed to the erection on Crown property of a memorial to Russians forcibly repatriated by the British Government between 1944 and 1947.

London and Chelsea Borough Council granted planning permission to the Yalta Victims Memorial Appeal last year for a stone monument with inscription, to be placed opposite the Victoria and Albert Museum in Kensington on Crown land owned by the Museum.

The decision, referred to the Department of the Environment, was passed by Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, to the Foreign Office, whose ministers and officials in the

1940s had been instrumental in repatriating three million Russians.

Ministers in the Foreign Office were divided on the matter, but decided that Crown land could not be used for a monument implicitly critical of past rulings of the Government.

On discovering the decision, Sir Bernard Braine, Conservative MP for Essex, South-East, and Lord Bethel, MEP for London, North-West, appealed to Mrs Thatcher. The Prime Minister overruled the Foreign Office decision and informed Lord Bethel by letter that planning permission would be granted, provided that the Yalta Victims Memorial Appeal Committee, on which Sir Bernard Braine sits, agreed to a suitable inscription.

The inscription, which will be placed on the monument, will read: "To the memory of the three million Russian prisoners of war who were forcibly repatriated to the Soviet Union between 1944 and 1947."

The monument will be erected on Crown land owned by the Museum. The inscription, which will be placed on the monument, will read: "To the memory of the three million Russian prisoners of war who were forcibly repatriated to the Soviet Union between 1944 and 1947."

The monument will be erected on Crown land owned by the Museum. The inscription, which will be placed on the monument, will read: "To the memory of the three million Russian prisoners of war who were forcibly repatriated to the Soviet Union between 1944 and 1947."

The monument will be erected on Crown land owned by the Museum. The inscription, which will be placed on the monument, will read: "To the memory of the three million Russian prisoners of war who were forcibly repatriated to the Soviet Union between 1944 and 1947."

The monument will be erected on Crown land owned by the Museum. The inscription, which will be placed on the monument, will read: "To the memory of the three million Russian prisoners of war who were forcibly repatriated to the Soviet Union between 1944 and 1947."

The monument will be erected on Crown land owned by the Museum. The inscription, which will be placed on the monument, will read: "To the memory of the three million Russian prisoners of war who were forcibly repatriated to the Soviet Union between 1944 and 1947."

The monument will be erected on Crown land owned by the Museum. The inscription, which will be placed on the monument, will read: "To the memory of the three million Russian prisoners of war who were forcibly repatriated to the Soviet Union between 1944 and 1947."

World View

by Arrigo Levi

How West can defend its menaced interests

The crisis of Afghanistan and Iran have confirmed the need to bring into play all the resources of the Western alliance if we want to defend successfully our common vital interests against the challenges which originate from Soviet expansionism as well as from the new economic power and, unpredictably, of some "developing countries".

Because of the changed balance of forces the United States alone, has difficulty in dealing with crises like the present one in Iran, which it could have easily met on its own 10 or 15 years ago. Its military or economic powers do not allow it to rescue the hostages without taking enormous risks and meeting shattering defeats. So it has hesitated between inaction, negotiation, appeals to its allies and finally the rather desperate and failed attempt to use force.

But if the United States has been shown to be unable to meet the new challenges on its own, the arrangements for co-ordinating United States policy with that of Europe and Japan have also been shown to be inadequate, as revealed by events leading to Mr Cyrus Vance's resignation as Secretary of State. Can this situation be improved? Here are some of the suggestions currently reviewed in Western diplomatic circles. The crisis at the heart of American policy-making necessitates some urgent "positive thinking".

First, diplomats believe some "trilateralisation" of European political cooperation should be undertaken by step by step advantages of the resources of the jet-and-telegraphic era. EEC embassies are often bypassed through the new direct links established between the nine foreign offices. The volume of information exchanged has enormously increased; many stages in the decision-making processes of the nine governments have genuinely become "a collective exercise".

Of course, it will not be simple to "trilateralise" this process. But just as there are permanent foreign representatives with the EEC, there might be special United States and Japanese ambassadors based in Europe whose task would be that of maintaining organic links with "European political cooperation".

Within this framework, regular meetings might be started on a "trilateral" base at the level of political directors, and occasionally at foreign minister level. As a matter of fact, something strikingly similar has already started happening in these dramatic weeks between Japan and the EEC. The Nine might also accept, for the sake of practicality, that sometimes only the greater powers among them should take part in these meetings.

Secondly, the enormous complexity of these problems requires today with thousands of people attending press conferences, the need for a "trilateral" summit, perhaps even having a second annual "political" summit, then connecting it, the way European councils are, with the new mechanisms for political cooperation?

Considering the enormous complexity of these problems, various experimental initiatives might be taken simultaneously. Further research on the development of trilateral political cooperation ought to be done by a small task force, a group of "wise men", who should report on a future summit to the Seven.

Some preliminary work might even be done in time for the next one in Venice in June if the Seven are really as worried as they should be about the disarray of the alliance.

© Times Newspapers Ltd 1980.

The fault with such a mechanism, however, is that it would put the medium powers in touch only with the State Department rather than with the White House. A second initiative might then be started, taking as its model the annual economic summit of the Seven which is gradually becoming an important institution of the Western alliance.

The need to maintain a certain continuity between summit and the next one has by now produced an unofficial and rather secret, but quite efficient "ad hoc" permanent mechanism (not an "organization") but already something of an institution which is working all year round and which is genuinely trilateral.

The high officials who manage the exercise, and who do so like very much to talk about it, or to be talked about, are highly "political" bureaucrats. Curiously enough, almost every one of them occupies a different position in his own country, but they are authoritative enough to call into action and direct any expert who can help, as well as to draw upon the cumulative wisdom of such huge institutions like the central banks, the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development and the International Energy Agency. Each one of them "has the ear" of his head of government and enjoys his total confidence.

Those heading this exercise, people like Sir Robert Armstrong (former Secretary of the Cabinet) and Italy's Signor Renato Ruggiero ("chief de cabinet" to the Foreign Minister) agree in considering unnecessary the setting up of a permanent mechanism to find the informality of their work productive as well as enjoyable even if it means exceedingly hard work for each one of them.

Would it be so difficult to extend this exercise to "institutionalised" summitry from the economic to the political field, perhaps even having a second annual "political" summit, then connecting it, the way European councils are, with the new mechanisms for political cooperation?

Considering the enormous complexity of these problems, various experimental initiatives might be taken simultaneously. Further research on the development of trilateral political cooperation ought to be done by a small task force, a group of "wise men", who should report on a future summit to the Seven.

Some preliminary work might even be done in time for the next one in Venice in June if the Seven are really as worried as they should be about the disarray of the alliance.

© Times Newspapers Ltd 1980.

New Books

Art as anaesthesia in the philistine state

Art in the Third Reich
By Berthold Hinz

Translated by Robert and Rita Kimber
(Basil Blackwell £5.50, hardback £15)

One thousand, two hundred and seventy-three paintings and drawings were seized from the museum in Essen alone; 983 from Hamburg, 900 from Düsseldorf. The total number of works confiscated by the Nazis in 1933-34 is estimated to be 15,997, including more than a thousand by one of the greatest watercolourists of the 20th century, Emil Nolde, himself a National Socialist. The most offensive examples of "degenerate art" were saved for the notorious Munich show of 1937 (the visiting Somerset Maugham thought the Nazis had a point): the most valuable (Van Gogh, Picasso, etc) were sold abroad, the most erotic impounded by Goering, and more than a thousand were publicly burnt in Berlin before the beginning of the war. The vast number disappeared without record.

The National Socialists not merely abolished modern art. They abolished the art critic. In place of subjective evaluation an "art editor" was appointed to write "art reports". This is an extract from an art report (1941):

One of the most impressive paintings in the exhibition is a large triptych by Hans Schimtz-Wiedebrock. The effectively composed central panel shows members of all three military branches and the side panels showing figures of a farmer and a worker moving towards the spirit of comradeship that joins all those who fight and work together in this war.

Exciting, isn't it? (who read an "art report"?). Berthold Hinz, in a rare burst of subjective evaluation in his book, points out that the way the panels are painted in "Workers, Farmers and Soldiers" rather symbolizes the position of each group in the hierarchy of the

National Socialist world: the miner and farmer are at the spectator's height, but the servicemen are dramatically viewed and lit from below—boot-high, as he remarks, in an even rarer little joke.

Those who see them reproduced here will not easily forgive the repellently lard-like nudes of Ivo Saliger nor forget the spectacular battle-projects of Werner Peiser, but they are unlikely to learn anything more about either painter, for this is not a book about artists and their work in any conventional sense at all. It is an essay, the first fully illustrated and at this length in English, about the absolute reorganization of art by a totalitarian regime which literally institutionalized its control over every aspect of its citizens' lives. It is important and fascinating, not only in the subject it explores.

Art in the Third Reich is a rewritten version of the German original of 1974, "prepared," says Professor Hinz, "with the American reader in mind." This means that it is translated into American English, instead of "exhibition," and that it is stern and serious-minded, wholly lacking the kind of European irony which a study of art in the Third Reich demands. It is also insular: not only does Hinz deliberately ignore the simultaneous experience of art in Stalinist Russia (for which he was criticized in Germany) but he neglects to make even the most obvious comparisons with work going on in the rest of the world at the time: the meticulous realism and cultural high-mindedness of Udo Wendt's family reading "The Art Magazine" is really no different from the exemplary scenes of American life offered to readers of the *Saturday Evening Post* by Norman Rockwell throughout the Nazi period and well into our own. This does not make Rockwell a Nazi.

The paintings discussed are chiefly those gathered by the United States Army in 1945 and

currently stored (not on display) in Munich, together with work widely illustrated in the propaganda magazines of the time. The book is difficult to use: None of the paintings reproduced is numbered, nor is there any cross-reference from paintings mentioned in the text, although lavishly wide margins have been, seemingly, provided for that purpose. Many of the most extraordinary—one showing a soldier consoled on his lonely watch by the violin of Ludwig van Beethoven himself; another, "Honouring the Memory of Dead Heroes", blasphemously drawing on the very shape and spiritual resonance of Caspar David Friedrich's most famous painting—are not discussed in the text at all. The word *kitsch*, which describes 90 per cent of the work, does not occur.

Nevertheless, it is the first thing of its kind. It is refreshing to find a German historian insisting there was no ideological base for the National Socialist State, and that, apart from the iconography of the Nazi party itself, there was no such thing as "Nazi art". All the elements of conservative and popular taste and practice in painting had existed since the middle of the nineteenth century as they continue to exist, give or take a little exuberant brushwork, today.

Genre painting became official style, evincing a weird timelessness it had never shown before. State symbolism suppressed social reality: German peasants of the 1930s were not shown with machinery (which was not available) but in bare feet, pulling their horses by hand. Art idealized and gave to the "working community" of which Goebbels so frequently spoke a recognizable language and a flattering face. It also obscured: to look at the paintings reproduced between pages 84 and 94 of Hinz's book—sedate landscapes, animals and family scenes—is to experience art above all as an



Time of Ripeness, by Johannes Beutner

aesthetics, a calming pause for refreshment in the life of worker bees. For that is what they were.

In a Marxist kind of way, Hinz is obsessed with the historical structure of collecting and the art-trade, with supply and demand and style, with the devious movement of capital and the helpless immobility of labour. This is most useful in underlining the hypocrisy, as well as the brutality of Nazi policies. The dignity of labour of which Goebbels so frequently spoke is a recognizable language and a flattering face. It also obscured: to look at the paintings reproduced between pages 84 and 94 of Hinz's book—sedate landscapes, animals and family scenes—is to experience art above all as an

More than two million people attended the exhibition of "Degenerate Art", three times

more than attending the simultaneous first annual show of German art in the new building across the road. (How many in sadness, to say farewell? Hinz thinks very few.) Indeed, the most depressing aspect about this most barbarous episode in the history of government by popular taste is that Hitler's political judgment was correct. The Nazis' wholesale destruction of modern art, beginning at the Weimar Bauhaus as early as 1930, may have been controversial, but it never lost them a single vote. To most voters, it mattered little that, for all his pretensions to cultural supremacy, Hitler had reduced all art to propaganda and created the Philistine state.

Michael Ratcliffe

Enduring landscape

Greater Love
By Michael Moynihan

(W. H. Allen, £5.95)

Dear Old Blighty
By E. S. Turner

(Michael Joseph, £7.95)

"We hear the guns of the great offensive most days and to me it often sounds like the thud of some giant propeller."

So Robert Saunders, headmaster of the village school at Fletchley in Somerset, wrote to his eldest son in Canada during 1914. Three more sons were on active service, in France, the Royal Navy, and the Near East. Their father's letters are among those of six correspondents selected by Michael Moynihan for *Greater Love*, and they include a 15-year-old midshipman on HMS Albion at Gallipoli, a Scottish choir-master of 44 pretending to be four years younger to be sent to the front as a private, two regular soldiers (a Captain from Dover and a private from Clerkenwell), and a Territorial Army officer at Headquarters on the Somme.

The experiences in these letters are as varied as their correspondents. To Major Ward Atkinson at HQ of VIII Corps on 14 September, 1916, just before the third Somme offensive, "everything seems full of hope and every prophecy predicting the downfall of the Hun"; while to Private Jack Sweeney at Mametz Wood, "in the early hours of 14 September I was wet to the skin, to overcoat, no water, no food, about three inches of clay clinging to my clothes and it was cold. I was in an open ditch and do you know what I did—I sat down in the mud and cried. Do not think I did that like I did that night since I was a child."

The Western Front has now assumed mythic status; it is not only one of the great battlefields of history but one of the greatest landscapes of the imagination. Its particular features of mud, lice, and barbed wire were shared by writers and artists who transformed the horrors of the war into a suffering. It is this that gives the experiences of these correspondents who had no pretensions to historic or artistic utterance such resonance. The inevitable poignancy of these fragmentary lives becomes familiar as more and more experiences of "the ordinary soldier" are made available, many of them by Michael Moynihan himself in other collections. Certainly the Great War produced as never before a mass of personal documents, presumably because there were not only greater numbers of men away from home but because far more of these could, and did, write.

These voices from the past, the unreturning army, are unprecedented in such numbers, and the view in end colour of the war of great events held by later generations. Much of Michael Moynihan's material is drawn from the Imperial War Museum, where there is a valuable and increasing archive of such records. E. S. Turner, acknowledges the same source in his very different book, *Dear Old Blighty*, an account of the Home Front during the same war. Although he makes no reference to it in his wide-ranging bibliography (another omission being Arthur Marwick's *War 1914-18*), the work seems to be in the same tradition as George Dangerfield's *The Strange Death of Liberal England*. It is not intended to be a thoroughgoing social history of the period, but an evocation of daily life under the often bizarre stresses of war; as its author says, "it does not pretend to be an exercise in nostalgia". Again the very profusion of documentation, in this case largely newspapers and periodicals, memoirs and official sources, can overwhelm anyone endeavouring to present an overall view of the period; there is no single revealing landscape which cannot be contradicted by

another. E. S. Turner does not let himself be submerged by the flood of material, and is not concerned to pursue any particular point of view. He takes certain aspects of the Home Front scene, the Zeppelin raids, food shortages, conscientious objectors, and presents each topic through contemporary comment and anecdote. These are often most telling when they reveal the human confusion caused by the stress of fast moving events, as in the account of Prime Minister Asquith's reaction to the large profits made by speculators out of a semi-detached ship bringing necessities to Britain.

Asquith's comment, "Disgusting," provoked a minister to say this was simply the normal operation of trade; if these speculators had not done what they did, others would have jumped in, and the ship might not have sailed. The ship to Britain, "I can see nothing disgraceful in the whole transaction," he said, Asquith retorted, "I did not say it was disgusting. I said it was disgusting. You may leave it at that."

Again, the author finds an account in *The Taster* of the reluctance of hospital patients to welcome landowners' patriotic gifts of game, while later in the war a tribunal monitoring the voluntary rationing of food was enlightened as to why a poor woman with five children consumed so much bread: "people of her class eat bread at all meals as it was the easiest kind of food to eat and needed no preparation." As this book relies for its effect on such material it should be clearly annotated, but in fact all that is provided is a list of sources for each chapter, which must limit its usefulness. However, it is lively and entertaining, and together with *Greater Love* gives a memorable account of a crucial period in the development of twentieth-century Britain.

Jean Liddiard

Fun and games

Sex in History

By Reay Tannahill

(Hamish Hamilton £7.95)

Alice has been at it again and again for ages. Here are the facts of life, old and new, borrowed and blue (some, as usual, barely credible), winnowed out of 5,000 years of recorded history with extraordinary thoroughness.

Reay Tannahill, in her note to a bibliography stripped to a mere 17 pages of packed print, gives warning: "It should not be assumed that, because a particular work has been omitted, I am unacquainted with it." We had better believe it. This panorama of sexual attitudes, customs and practices in all the world's major civilizations has a plethora of documentary and graphic information, a cool, clinical vocabulary, and a slyly funny turn of phrase. Wrapped in Bronzino's *Venus, Cupid, Folly and Time* come Paleolithic incest problems, Roman sterility, Hebrew menstruation taboos, medieval leprosy, 17th-century heretics, this way, please, prostitutes male, female, sacred, profane and not, it seems, members of the oldest profession (see page 78). There are gadgets: some sad; mostly amazing.

From Dark Age penitential edicts all the way through to Kinsey's reports and the colour supplements our manifold activities are laid bare, together with our anxieties. But the ancient worlds of Egypt, Greece and Rome, the Han and Tang dynasties of China, and fourth century men-about-town of Gupta times (for whom the *Kamasutra* was bedtime reading as relaxing as it is for some twentieth century Western dudes) left no less vivid evidence of their sexual behaviour. The *Kahan Papyrus* (C. 1900 BC) gives a recipe for a paste mixed into crocodile dung to form one of the many contraceptives available to women in Ancient Egypt.

St Augustine's celebrated prayer "Give me chastity—but not yet" sums up most of the Early Fathers' early sex lives before they began furiously to fulminate against fun and games. "Unseemly" (Methodius); "A defilement" (Ambrose). St Jerome, returning from a stint in the Chinese desert (described here as a popular, even slightly overcrowded resort for 4th century hermits), was contrite—but less suitably—compulsive about the proper behaviour of girls whose fevered imagination put in his

cell. There is no record that St Jerome, or anybody else, went blind.

The habits of remote ancestors remain an almost impenetrable mystery. Almost. *Ramapithecus*, first of our forefathers to adopt a vertical posture (for practical purposes: hunting meat and pitching bones at his competitors in the field), was forced to reconsider the traditional mating position of the primates and, later, to assess beauty from a different viewpoint.

In such a reckoning, wide-ranging, well-organized and witty as it is, the odd item may provoke something not unadjacent to dismay. Curious (as distinct from spurious) readers will not allow dismay to run to panic. At the round earth's imagin'd corners this entertaining angel blows a trumpet blast of unsatisfactory gaiety. If there is not one romantic sentence, neither is there a pompous, a prurient, nor a sniggering one. It deserves to be a widely successful book. Give or take a religious, or two, it appears that there is nothing new under the burning sun of sex; but there are few of us whose eyes will not occasionally pop.

Gay Firth

Imperial Attitudes

Held Fast for England

By Guy Arnold

(Hamish Hamilton, £8.95)

Some time ago I started collecting stray volumes of G. A. Henty's adventure stories for boys. I hoped they would inspire a feeling for the excitement of history as a useful reinforcement to our son's education, and I was prepared to take the risk that the "imperialism" and "racism" of the writer, so much complained of by more fastidious contemporaries, would be shrugged off by a youthful reader pursuing a good story.

When I had laboriously built up a collection of 38 volumes, all bedecked with the appetizingly heroic illustration on the cover, I discovered that I was only about half way to the finish. A worse discovery was to follow.

Though my collection ranged across the continents and the centuries from *Wolf the Seaman* through *Under Drake's Flag*, and *Moore at Corunna* to *Kitchener in the Sudan*, the slightly baroque flavour of Henty's prose seemed to leave its mark on readers using it. Though most of these

stories concern young English boys who find themselves pitched into a man's world—where they subsequently triumph, in spite of their youth—Henty paints in an authentic historical background to the story. This formula secured him sales of hundreds of thousands of copies; but it seems now to be too dated.

Guy Arnold provides an invaluable guide to all the Henty collection, the author's method of work, and critical reactions to it both then and now. He subdivides the Henty archive into subjects such as "Morality; religion; drink, girls". And Attitudes; stereotypes, race, empire. There is an interesting account by Henty himself of how he attempted to make certain that his historical details were accurate.

When I have settled on a period in history I send to the London Library for 10 books specially dealing with that period. I glance through them to see which gives me the kind of information I want and then I sit down to write without any previous idea whatever of what the story is going to be. It gradually grows out of its surroundings. When I get to the purely historical part I have three or four of the books open before me, as I

insist, particularly that all my history shall be absolutely unassailable. I dictate every word, and then you can and larger, finer sentences, and I smoke the whole time. My work is extremely rapidly done. On more than one occasion I have completed a book of 140,000 words in 20 days.

No wonder Henty had need of speed since his contract stipulated three adventure stories each year. But 20 years as a war correspondent coupled with a swashbuckling arsenal of experience as a boxer, miner, oarsman, soldier, and yachtsman, equipped him both with the technical skill to write and the raw material to write about.

There is a Henty cult, and a Henty Society has been formed. For those who are not yet ready to plunge tooth and nail into the esoteric culture of Henty mania—Half-Henties as it were, rather than Hyper-Henties—Guy Arnold's book must be an essential guide.

Stop press: I have tried one last attempt with *The Cornet of Flanders*, and it is being devoured by an 11-year-old with glee. Maybe there is life in Henty yet.

Charles Douglas-Home

Fiction

A Brother's Tale

By Stan Barstow

(Michael Joseph, £5.75)

How Far Can You Go?

By David Lodge

(Secker and Warburg, £5.95)

Man, Woman & Child

By Erich Segal

(Grove, £4.95)

Waiting for Summer

By Perry Organ

(Heinemann, £5.50)

It is good to welcome Mr Barstow back into the fold. Television has detained him for too long. His natural home is the novel. He is a master story-teller. He is a creator of strong and memorable characters. He is a burrower into the interior recesses of the commonplace. He extracts from them a vision of life, hard and bleak, but tempered by a warm and benign amusement. These talents are displayed to their full in *A Brother's Tale*.

A man and a woman are married. The man's brother comes to live with them. He uses their house as a refuge. He is a famous footballer, who has cracked under the pressures and walked out on his club.

From this simple beginning Mr Barstow proceeds to explore a complex web of relationships, simple on the surface, yet tortured and devious in the outer skin is peeled back.

How well Mr Barstow writes about the West Riding with its sub-middle class snobberies, its broken-backed mills, its proud little two-up-two-downers, its doggedly matey pub.

How well he understands the characters who people that vast introspective country of rich, comic prejudices and long, brooding silences.

As always Mr Barstow writes with delicate understanding and sympathy about the ageing souls of unfulfillment which too often destroy a relationship between a man and a woman.

David Lodge has been building a considerable reputation for himself.

I can understand why. He is an extremely clever writer. *How Far Can You Go?* is constructed with cool self-assured brilliance. Its handling of a complicated narrative structure is bold. He is adventurous, yet he is always in full control of his material. And yet at the core of the novel is a coldness, which leaves the uneasy.

It deals with a group of Roman Catholics and their attitudes to the great crises and upheavals, which have afflicted their Church over the past quarter of a century.

At the start I was entranced. How sharp was the recognition of those duffel-coated, guile-ridden student days of the fifties. Here Mr Lodge displays a comic touch, which later he is at pains to discount with a cold tongue in a cold cheek. Gradually, however, the characters begin to lose their focus and the handling of a complex narrative structure is bold. He is adventurous, yet he is always in full control of his material. And yet at the core of the novel is a coldness, which leaves the uneasy.

Why?—because this is a book which is clever at the expense of its characters. Its ideas stimulate. Its characters bore. I am torn between admiration and disappointment.

There are no problems in my attitude to Erich Segal's *Man, Woman and Child*. I enjoyed it.

It is an unashamed thumper of a love story. It tugs at the heartstrings with hammers of purest tin. It is like a huge, sloppy puddle that rolls over on its back, panting, slobbering, pleading to anyone within range: "Like me, like me, like me."

So, too, did I like Perry Organ's *Waiting for Summer*.

It is a subtle little novel of marital fantasies set in Toronto and the wider jungles of the imagination. It snags at your heels with its bitter comedy and its ironic insights. It is the sharp-nosed terrier to Mr Segal's sloppy puddle.

Peter Timmiswood

Sweet Creature

The True History of the Elephant Man

By Michael Howell

and Peter Ford

(Allison & Busby, £6.95)

Most of us are turned on by harmless physical deformities. It is one of the most famous physical freaks in recent recorded history is, on one level, a study in reactions of physical disgust; on another it is a study in quite remarkable gentleness and generosity, not only of the Elephant Man himself but of those who cared for him.

The sad deformity of Joseph Merrick who lived in London at the end of the last century (and who seems to have suffered from a genetic defect called neurofibromatosis) has been the subject of a number of articles and books, and on the basis of a recent play, and a film about him is launched this year. All of these set out to prove one or another hypothesis about him or about the character (generous or hypocritical according to how you look at it) of the Victorian charitable scene which housed and patronized him, and of the doctor, Treves, who protected him.

At the age of 21 the Elephant Man was 5ft 2in tall with head measuring 36in and his right wrist 12in: his body was hideously disfigured with bony masses and pendulous flaps, mainly on his head, which enlarged as he grew older. The great merit of this particular book is its object-

iveness with regard to such physical disabilities and the effects they had on people. Although not exactly recommended as a Sunday read (the physical details are gruesome) it is commended as a reliable and authoritative summary of his story. *The Times* played no small role in Merrick's history, helping to raise funds for him to be looked after in the London Hospital, where he survived in apparent contentment.

He was confirmed into the Church of England and had occasional outings, including a visit to the pantomime. Drury Lane, always carefully arranged to prevent the public seeing him. In 1890 aged 27 he died of suffocation, the great weight of his head having pressed on his windpipe.

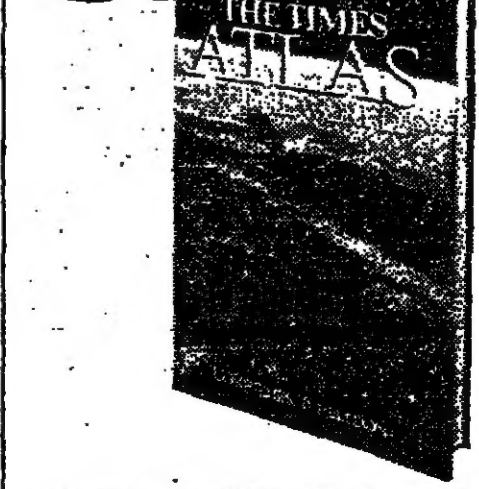
Merrick himself was convinced his deformity was due to his mother, who died when he was 11, being frightened by an elephant while pregnant. His own short and touching autobiography and Dr Treves' own account are included as appendices to the main text of the book and readers may find it helpful to read these first.

All in all, Victorian England comes out of it all pretty well and the charges of establishment exploitation of the poor fellow pale beside the real kindness he seems to have received. Human nature does not do too badly either; on balance here it comes out on the right side of gentleness compared to the rest of the animal kingdom.

James Mitchell

In the TLS tomorrow J. B. Plumb on the Trevelyan memoir and Denis Mack Scully on fascists; superbly on Saturday range from Richard Jefferies to whodunnits; the daily book review on the Arts Page is about to have Randolph Quirk on the language of the Bible and Chris Patton on the party system; next Wednesday Brian Alderson will write about the Arts Council's National Book Award for children's books.

THE BRAVE NEW WORLD OF 1980

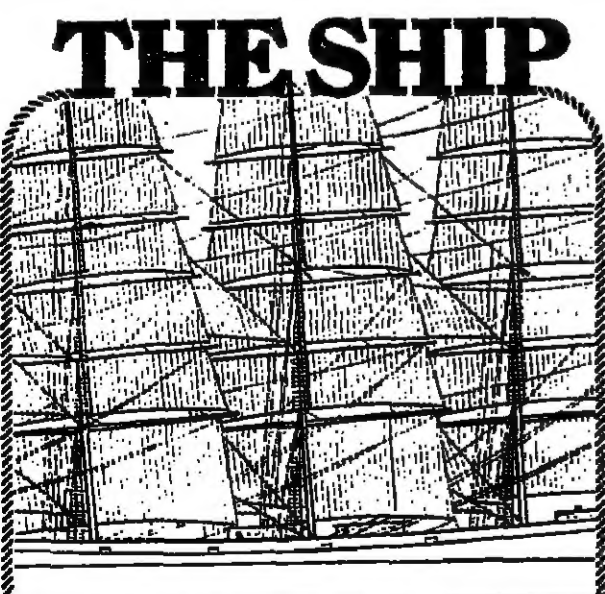


This major new edition of *The Times Atlas of the World* is the result of years of intensive research.

Thousands of new places, roads, reservoirs and frontiers have been added and our famous Bartholomew maps are now printed in 8 colours for even greater clarity and beauty.

Browse through a copy at your nearest bookshop and you'll discover that this is no ordinary atlas. There's a world of difference.

TIMES ATLASES
THE WORLD'S BEST BOOKS



The first four illustrated hardbacks in a unique series from the world-famous maritime museum at Greenwich, that trace the development of fighting and trading ships from 3000 BC to the present day.

Long Ships and Rowing Ships, Warfare and Trade in the Mediterranean 3000 BC-500 AD by John Monson
Steam Turbine and Cargo Liners 1850-1950 by Robin Craig

ONLY £2.95 EACH

MACMILLAN LONDON

Swamp, Sled and Torpedoes, The Warship in the 19th Century by David Lyon
Dreadnought to Nuclear Submarine by Antony Preston

HMCO BOOKS

Guest Column

Sex education or preparation for parenthood?

In our guest column this week Dr Mia Kellmer Pringle, director of the National Children's Bureau, expresses a personal view

The controversy about sex education in schools has been conducted within too narrow a framework. This was so during the debate on the recent Education Act as much as in the contributions by Ronald Butz (February 14) and Barbara Davis (February 22). The current discussions about a common core curriculum of compulsory subjects is probably the last opportunity, for some time to come, to take a new look.

Sex education should never have been isolated as a specific subject. To my mind it is irresponsible to provide information about the mechanics of sex—conception, birth, VD and contraception—without providing the broader context of human development from birth to adulthood, with special emphasis on relationships.

Young people themselves certainly want a greater emphasis in schools than is usually placed on family life and the care of children. This is equally true of boys and girls—nearly 60 per cent of 16-year-olds in a national study felt a need to know more about these aspects. Similarly, I found recently that both sixth formers and alienated non-achievers were fascinated to learn about child development.

The way forward would be to make preparation for parenthood a core curriculum subject at school for boys and girls. After all, the vast majority will become parents.

It would mean abandoning the present fragmentation of home economics, political education, civics, sex education, child care and health education. Though all have a bearing on human development, none provides the necessary comprehensive framework.

The twin basis for a coherent course of preparation for parenthood would be a broad background of human psychology together with first-hand experience of babies and toddlers. Such experience must be viewed in the same way as laboratory work in chemistry or physics—to be done regularly over a period of time. It could be undertaken by attachment to a family with young children (as in Switzerland) or by attending day nurseries, play groups and nursery schools.

The adolescent pupils' interest and involvement would readily be enlisted since the nature of personal relationships is a normal preoccupation of young people. To acquire an understanding of the sequential nature of human development, of the various stages of physical and mental growth, of motivation and of the wide variations in behaviour, would aid maturation.

Of course, considerable learning will have taken place already in

their own families and in their relationships with their peers; as well as by way of books, magazines and the media. But such knowledge needs to be presented in a more systematic way.

To learn about the reasons why we feel and respond as we do, and about the complexity of human relationships, is surely a basic prerequisite for adult maturity. Without it, health, political and sex education all lack a secure base.

Within such a coherent framework, important issues can be presented without "preaching", "brainwashing" or boring pupils. For example, that marriage needs to be worked at to remain satisfactory, contrary to the facile romantic view of "happy ever after"; how and why relationships between a couple change once children come along; that smoking, drinking and drugs have adverse effects on a baby's development, both before and after birth; what services are available to help with family planning and then with promoting a trouble-free pregnancy and safe delivery; and what part is played by local and central government in determining the level and quality of services, including housing, education, child benefits.

Critics argue that there are too many diverse "messages" in our society to make a single one possible. This view is based on too specific and narrow a conception of preparation for parenthood. Two main messages ought to be directed towards society and young people.

The first would aim to change the whole climate of opinion about parenthood. Its essence would be that we have for too long undervalued parenthood, choosing to ignore that bringing up tomorrow's citizens is a vital task performed for the sake of us all. Hence it is justified to give greater priority to families in fiscal, housing, income maintenance, job training, working hours and health policies during the most demanding years of child rearing.

The second message would be that a child's development is profoundly and significantly influenced by the kind of care given, particularly during the formative earliest years. Its quality will determine the extent to which all the infant's potentialities will eventually be realized. The essential ingredients of such care are unconditional affection; appropriate intellectual stimulation; and plenty of time for enjoyable responsive interaction between adult and child.

Schools, in my view, have the most central part to play in preparation for parenthood because they alone can reach the total population of potential parents. Adopting the approach outlined would also provide a much more appropriate and hence more widely acceptable framework for sex education.

© Times Newspapers Ltd



Photograph by J. C. ...

The Times Cook



Shona Crawford Poole

Pity the poor calf was the cry of the animal welfare lobby which made real so unpopular that writing a recipe for it has been sure to draw a hostile postbag. To some effect it is now clear because their opposition to factory farming of calves by methods widely seen as cruel is bringing about a revolution in British farming methods.

By midsummer this year about 85 per cent of veal sold through supermarkets and butcher shops chains will be what is being called in the trade "welfare veal".

As Hugh Clayton, our agriculture correspondent, reported on Tuesday, producers are abandoning the crate system which kept calves in tight, individual pens with restricted light and starved of iron. Not that the new calves will be permitted the luxury of pottering about in real meadows. But they will have room to move freely in the society of their fellows in large pens. There will be straw and an unappetising mounding, but improved diet of skimmed milk, starch, fat and iron.

This, the producers believe, will satisfy a generation of shoppers who had come to believe that veal was immoral, if not illegal or fattening. Veal's place in the English cookery is an old and honourable one. During the Roman occupation it was served roasted, or fried and sauced with a sweet and sour mixture of raisins, honey, vinegar, onions and spices. Fritters

made of cold veal mixed with breadcrumbs and stock were made in the fourteenth century. Scallops of veal with cucumbers, real and ham pie, and boiled calf's head were popular dishes in the seventeenth century and from then on, written recipes multiplied with the publication of books of receipts.

A casserole of veal

Serves six

30g (1oz) butter

900g (2lb) stewing or braising veal, cubed; or shin cut in thick slices; or six veal chops

2 medium onions, finely chopped

2 cloves garlic, finely chopped (optional)

1 x 400g (14oz) tin tomatoes

120ml (4fl oz) dry white vermouth or wine

120ml (4fl oz) light stock or water

Grated rind of 1 lemon

4 tablespoons chopped parsley

1 sprig thyme or lemon thyme

Salt and freshly ground black pepper

Melt the butter in a heavy fireproof casserole and seal the meat on all sides. Keep it warm while you fry the onions in the remaining fat until they are soft, but not browned. Add the chopped garlic and fry for a minute more.

Return the meat to the casserole and add the tomatoes and their liquid, the vermouth or wine, and stock or water. Stir in the grated lemon rind, parsley and thyme and season to taste with salt and freshly ground black pepper. Bring the stew to the boil on top of the stove then transfer it, closely covered, to the oven and cook for 1½ hours (160°C/325°F, gas mark 3). Cook the casserole for 45 minutes to 1 hour, or until the meat is tender.

Serve casserole with new or mashed potatoes, buttered rice or noodles. If you prefer a thicker gravy, reduce the stock by fast boiling after removing the meat.

A very light lemon cheesecake has just the right fresh taste for spring. The recipe calls for yogurt curd cheese, but if there is no time to make it, sieved

cottage cheese, or rich cream cheese may be substituted.

Yogurt curd cheese

Makes about 340g (12oz)

1 litre (1½ pints) natural yogurt

Line a large sieve with a square of damp muslin and stand it over a bowl. Lightly beat the yogurt and pour it into the lined sieve. Gather up the corners of the muslin and knot them together. Hang the bag of whey yogurt over a bowl for at least four hours, or better still, overnight, by which time the whey will have dripped out.

Refrigerate the yogurt curd cheese and use it within three or four days. It is delicious seasoned with salt, pepper, garlic and fresh herbs.

Lemon cheesecake

Serves six to eight

55g (2oz) unsalted or lightly salted butter

170g (6oz) digestive biscuit crumbs

1 sachet unflavoured gelatine

120ml (4fl oz) water

2 large eggs, separated

110g (4oz) caster sugar

225g (8oz) yogurt curd cheese

1 large lemon

300ml (1 pint) chilled double cream

Melt the butter and stir in the crumbs and mix them well together. Press this mixture over the base of a 20cm (8in) round loose bottomed cake tin, preferably the kind with expanding sides. Chill well.

Sprinkle the gelatine on to the water in a small pan and allow it a few minutes to soften and swell.

In a large bowl beat together the egg yolks and sugar until the mixture is pale and fluffy.

Heat the gelatine until it dissolves completely then whisk it into the egg mixture. Beat in the yogurt curd cheese and the juice and finely grated rind of the lemon.

Whip the cream until it holds a soft peak, and in another bowl, using a clean dry whisk, whisk the egg whites until stiff. Fold the cream and meringue into the cheese mixture and whisk lightly together.

Pour the filling into the prepared tin and chill until set.

Why food costs keep rising

Food prices have risen more slowly than the cost of living in the past year. But large companies are worried that inflation in food costs may catch up with the general rate of price increases in the coming 12 months.

Their worries centre on the costs of energy, labour and raw materials. The food industry has a workforce of well over 500,000 in its factories and delivery fleets. Thousands more work on the land and in fishing boats.

Many are among the lowest-paid workers in the country. If they won pay rises on the scale of the 20 per cent accepted by rail staff, for example, the impact on food costs would be noticeable. Food companies face a new price rise on this in the aftermath of the steel strike, and are increasingly dependent on packaging made from oil-based materials.

Cardboard and wood are giving way to plastic and plastic film in a distribution trade which is becoming faster and more centralized. The future of costs in food raw materials depends very much on the outcome of the EEC bargaining about prices governed by the Common Agricultural Policy.

An increase in EEC prices would eventually add a few pence to the cost of beef, bread, butter, cheese, sugar, dried fruit and fish, flour, cakes biscuits, chocolates and sweets. Although the Common Agricul-

tural Policy does not apply to lamb and potatoes and has an immediate measurable impact on comparatively few foods, like beef and butter, its indirect impact seeps through much more slowly and widely.

The policy does not merely provide for the fixing of prices in the Community. It also raises duties against foods entering from outside, and when the internal prices increase, the duties go up as well. Thus an increase in EEC prices raises not only the price of European grain, but also the duty against competing products like the North American maize which is used in breakfast cereals and crisp-like snacks.

Although the British Government continues to oppose any-

thing but small and restricted increases in EEC farm prices, farmers in this country say that they have suffered from inflation as much as the owners of food factories. They want the Government to abandon its policy of price restraint in Europe and accept general increases on the scale of those sought by France.

The prices quoted in the table for processed foods are those recommended by the manufacturers. Prices charged in most shops will be lower, sometimes much lower, than those quoted. The survey is not a measure of the cost of living, but a reminder that the cost of basic foods is rising quickly.

Hugh Clayton

Food prices (pence)	Year ago	Month ago	Now
1lb rump steak	200	229	236
1lb pork loin chops	101	111	111
10oz Birds Eye cod fish fingers	67	74	74
Six quarters Farmers' Table frozen chicken (per lb)	60	64	64
15oz Heinz baked beans	19	23	23
150gm Cadbury's chocolate fingers	36	42	42
1lb low-priced tomatoes	35	40	40
1lb low-priced white potatoes	63	7	7
8oz Eden Vale whipping cream	29	39	40
1½kg McDougall's plain flour	42	48	49
750gm Carobos salt	19	21	21
12 Size Two white eggs	60	66	66
Total	£6.65	£7.66	£7.75

*Includes VAT at standard rate

Sources: Meat and Livestock Commission averages; Eggs Authority average; Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Information Bureau; manufacturers' recommended retail prices.

Let Flymo take you for a ride.



There's even an optional electric start.

We've made it simple to service, too. Examine it closely and you'll find it's a tough, rugged machine that's remarkably uncomplicated. All the major parts are readily accessible.

These are just a few of the many features of the SP75. Your Flymo dealer (there's one near you) will be delighted to point out the rest.

But be forewarned. The more you know about Flymo, the more you'll want one.

This amazing ride-on mower is unique and totally unlike any other it has to be. It's a Flymo.

Which means that, feature for feature, it's the most advanced ride-on mower you can buy.

For a start, it has that unique Flymo air-cushion cutting head. It can trim your lawn as close as a cylinder mower without scalping it. Plus, the twin blades also chop

the cuttings into a fine mulch that feeds natural goodness back into the lawn.

No other mower can make that beautiful claim.

And, unlike its competitors, the Flymo SP75 isn't an unwieldy, scaled-down tractor. You won't feel like you're driving a truck. Rather, the self-propelled SP75 was designed to be light and manoeuvrable so anyone can use it.

Quite simply, the most advanced lawnmowers in the world.

To: Flymo Ltd, Aycliffe Industrial Estate, Darlington, Co. Durham DL5 6HD. (Tel: Aycliffe 0325 315161). Please send me further details of the Flymo SP75 mower and the name of my local Flymo dealer. BLOCK LETTERS PLEASE

Name

Address

THE ARTS

Back to basics at Boulez's sound laboratory

No matter how Paris is likely to miss the Centre Beaubourg, that machine of red and blue and steel, glimmering above neighbouring buildings and inconspicuously surrounded by fire-eaters, buskers, mountebanks and their attendant throngs. But the musical part of the enterprise, the Institut de Recherche et de Coordination Acoustique/Musique (IRCAM), is a much more discreet presence. Approached by a barely noticed stairway from the pavement, its honeycomb tunnel attracts none of the jostling masses of the other Beaubourg departments, and if there are any stray visitors, they have probably come in search of a Metro station rather than a musical laboratory.

The calm of the place is more than superficial, for in the light of practical experience IRCAM has lost its unhelpful image of glamour and exuberant promise. Seven years ago, when the institution was launched, the director Pierre Boulez was talking about "a comprehensive translation of musical invention", about forging a new common language for music through the combined efforts of composers, performers, scientists and technicians. It all sounded very grand, but it was never clear just what the objectives and approaches were to be, nor was it obvious that the problems of interdisciplinary collaboration had been adequately considered.

These difficulties came to a head at the end of last year, when Boulez decided that the original structure, already undermined, had to be scrapped. He had by then lost Jean-Claude Risset, one of the leading computer composers, who had been there to set up and organize the institute's impressive digital facilities. Luciano Berio, head of the electroacoustic section, was obviously too busy elsewhere, and though he remains on the IRCAM staff he is now also setting up a daughter call in Florence. Vinko Globokar, in charge of a loosely defined department concerned with instruments and voices, departed in the reshuffle, leaving behind some assortments of brass tubing to gather a patina as fossils of music past amid the consoles and the computer terminals.

For the moment, experience at IRCAM has shown: the best solution is to have a composer working with an assistant who can handle the machinery, though this is far from ideal; if complex mechanisms of sound generation and control are to be used to their fullest extent, then the composer himself must understand them. It is hardly surprising, therefore, that Boulez's director has turned pupil, learning his way around the IRCAM system in preparation for a work for choir, orchestra and electronics to be unveiled at next year's Donaueschingen Festival. And Berio cheerfully admits that his first IRCAM piece, *Chemins V* for clarinet and digital filters, is no more than an essay which makes very limited use of a complex electronic device.

His modesty is not unjustified. The work is a long path of meandering melody in which the soloist toys with a couple of snatches of melody, keeping almost throughout to a moderate tempo and a fairly low register. Every so often his sound is picked up by the electronics, transformed and projected, with the intention of imposing on it the characteristic resonances of vowel sounds, and more rarely he duets with his digitally recorded image. Giuseppe di Giuseppe's 40 system, developed at IRCAM, produces a clean sound, free of the harsh distortions often associated with electronic modulation, but the effects are not as wonderful as might have been hoped. Frequently the impression is that of a clarinet being played under water; nowhere is there the feeling that Berio is using the electronics with anything like the same confidence, subtlety and sensitivity he brings to the clarinet.

And so IRCAM has passed from mapping music's future to the more mundane but also more practical business of providing sophisticated resources



Luciano Berio... "a toe in the ocean"

for acousticians and composers, whether they be resident staff, visiting celebrities or students attending courses. It has set itself down to become, quite straightforwardly, an electronic music studio, though one with equipment probably unmatched

digital systems as essential for the young composer or musician.

Chemins V has just received its first performance in Paris in a programme which also included an earlier confrontation of live and electronic music by Berio, his *Différences* was composed in the days of electronic simplicity when a composer could expect to pick up studio techniques in an afternoon. The quality of its sound-track, which presents more or less recognizable reflections of the quintet, may now seem crude, but at least the work does show Berio using the new medium astutely to achieve musical effects inconceivable without electronics. *Chemins V*, by contrast, is a toe in the ocean of digital possibility.

Luckily the same concert ended with one of IRCAM's indubitable successes, York Höller's *Arcus* for small orchestra and tape, which was created in 1978 with the help of the young English composer Stanley Haynes, now working full-time at IRCAM. Höller's use of the facilities is also in some degree tentative, but he does achieve a thorough musical argument which depends, like that of Berio's *Différences*, on degrees of likeness between tape and instrumental sounds. Brilliantly performed by the IRCAM-associated Ensemble InterContemporain under Peter Eärvi, the piece showed a rare ability to come up with vivid, original textures and work purposefully with them.

Höller will be returning to IRCAM soon to compose a second piece, and the studio is also expecting other distinguished guests, including Karlheinz Stockhausen and, from this country, Harrison Birtwistle and Brian Farnborough. We may have to abandon hopes of seeing some glorious new musical dawn from Paris, but, if these composers can build on achievements like *Arcus*, then IRCAM will be proving its usefulness.

Paul Griffiths

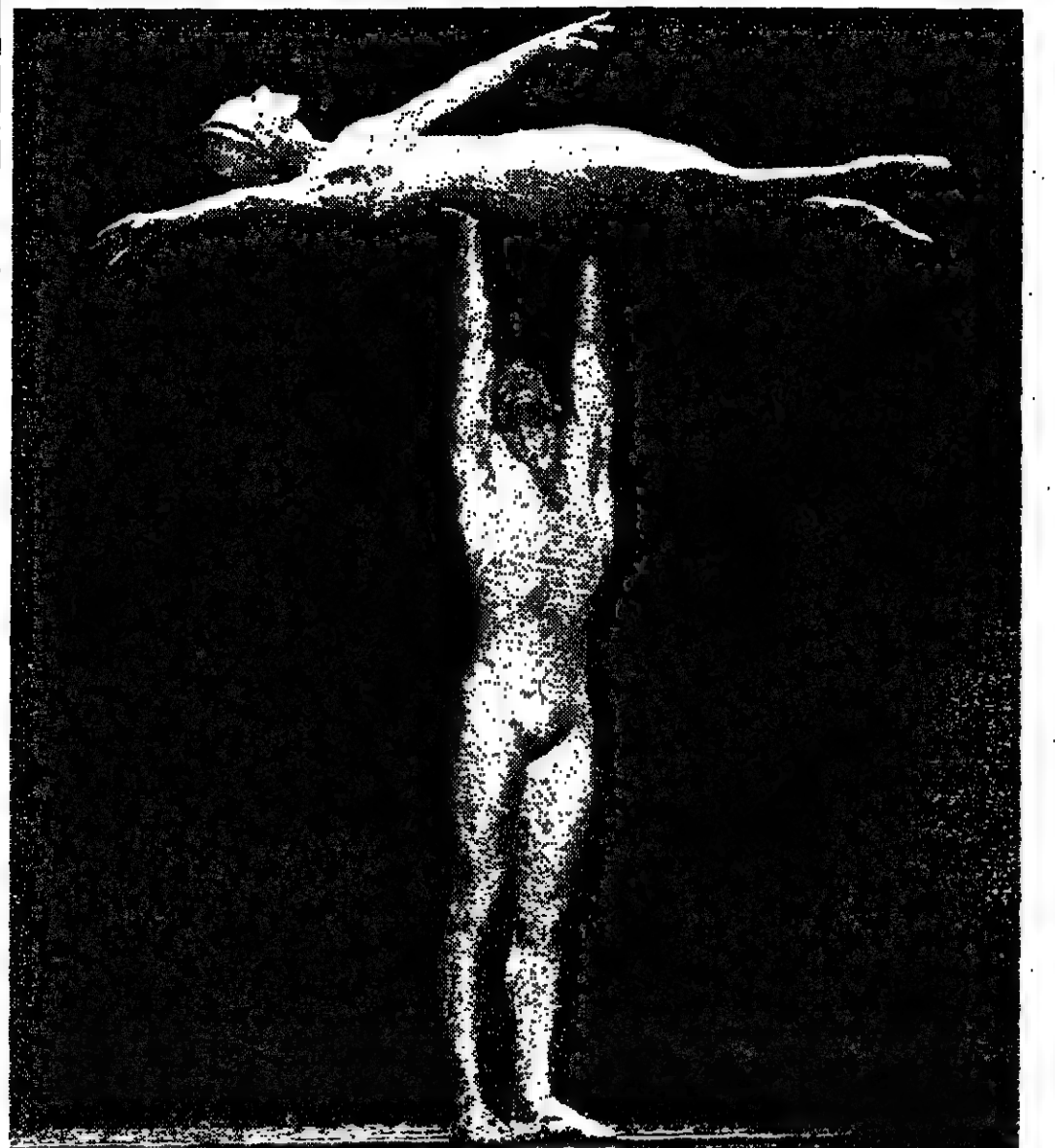
Chronicle

Michael Ratcliffe

Nothing could illustrate more neatly the speed with which, in the end, Rhodesia became Zimbabwe than its easy and swift removal from the skull-booting violence of the news bulletins to the discreet plane of cultural inquiry that is *Chronicle*. Ben Shephard's exploration of black Africans' attitudes to their own past was shot during the recent election campaign, and he spoke to only one of the leading contestants, as luck and good judgment would have it, Robert Mugabe. All the interviewees were articulate and reflective, and nobody spoke in anger. There was much cautious optimism beneath the high white clouds and blue skies: it looked every bit as heartbreakingly beautiful as English children were always brought up to believe it to be.

Effectively "the past" here meant the ruins of Great Zimbabwe, tribal family life and the risings against the white invaders in 1896. One Dr Berrand was shown offering the view that the granite city had been built by a Semitic people around 570 AD, long before the Shona arrived; Peter Garlick told us that radio-carbon dating proved it to date from the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, and to have flourished on international trade with the Near and Far East. We talked to Terence Ranger, influential English historian of the 1896 war, and everyone agreed that the use and ownership of land (traditionally, said Mugabe, the land belonged to nobody below God) was the key problem of the immediate present. That and the shanty-town destitutions of Mugabe's war: we saw them, too.

We have got back our country and our self-respect, said someone, but the war has destroyed the African ethos. By this he meant that the training of guerrillas by foreigners had introduced a brutality rare in tribal society, but the vigour with which the Zimbabweans adapted, for instance, popular music and Catholic Christianity (we saw nothing of British WASP culture's influence at all) was encouraging. Shephard ended with a Mugabe supporter singing and dancing to a crowd out in the bush: sneakers joyfully thumped the brown earth; a mainly melancholy mood, arms flailed and the firmly grasped gun never left the right hand. It made a suitably circusy, but clearly admiring, conclusion.



Merle Park and David Wall in *Adieu*

Adieu

Covent Garden

John Percival

To have three new productions in one evening is a rarity at Covent Garden. Congratulations, then, to Norman Morrice for resourceful thinking when a programme had to be prepared hurriedly to replace a planned revival that proved impracticable, although our thanks would be warmer had he included a work of his own to avoid the ignominy of buying in a ballet from another British company.

Robert North's *Troy Game* began the bill; it is a cheap and cheerful number which will doubtless prove popular, as it formerly did with London's Covent Garden Theatre, for letting ten of the Royal Ballet's men flash their muscles and their machismo. Considerably more worthwhile (although I fear less popular) is Kenneth MacMillan's *My Brother, My Sister*, a gripping portrait of a neurotic family, created for the Stuttgart Ballet who showed it briefly on their last visit.

Detailed comment on them must wait, because the evening's once creation deserves all my space. *Adieu* is David Bintley's first work for Covent Garden after five in less than two years for Sadler's Wells Royal Ballet. As in his *Homage to Chopin*, he has turned to the émigré Polish composer Andrzej Panufnik, this time using his Violin Concerto, a work of noble melancholy and rather desperate gaiety; much better played, incidentally, with Ralph Holmes as soloist and Ashley Lawrence conducting, than the mélanges of Jon Kellisher and Bob Downes, Schoenberg and Webern, for the other two ballets.

The central adagio becomes, in the ballet, a duet of continually aspiring movement for Merle Park and David Wall, who dance it with a controlled fluency that hides the considerable difficulties its sustained high lifts, interspersed with sudden changes, must pose. They fill it, too, with a sense of fervour that matches the music's tempo.

The opening movement, *rubato*, has Monica Mason leading three other women in movements that suggest both fearfulness and a faint hope; later they are supported by two men each in complex manoeuvres which sustain a mainly melancholy mood, varied with occasional unexpected accents.

Graham Fletcher leads the last movement, *ruvce*, supported by an ensemble of women who maintain throughout the vivacity and comic manner which, in his solos, sometimes cracks to reveal a nervous emptiness. Once or twice Fletcher lets his performance become a little too dramatic, too like his Bratislava in *Mayerling*, but the slightest toning down would probably make all the difference.

The costumes, by Bintley's usual designer, Mike Becker, are muddy in texture and colour; for once their collaboration seems not to have succeeded. But in other respects the ballet is welcome: it shows all its dancers to excellent advantage, and the hints of emotion (drawn partly from the composer's life, but primarily from the music itself) sit happily on choreography that is full of skill and originality, individual but never eccentric, discreet and bold at the same time.

"Come along!" snaps Sorel (Felicity Dean) to Younne Antroub's petrified Jackie, slapping her thigh as it summons a lethargic consent; and when the party games come round, the wretched Jackie is bodily yanked out of her chair bent into the stubborn posture of a mule. Detail after detail in the stage-management of the coming and going, under scores the collision of hosts and guests; and the play's statement that manners are no substitute for style, comes over with pellucid clarity.

It is all beautifully articulated and curiously unfunny. Doubt first sets in, after the family squabble over double bookings, with Judith's command to her sag-puffing dresser: "Will you get various rooms ready." That line is in the same class as "Arrest most of these vicars" and it should convulse the house. On Tuesday, hardly a giggle. Likewise, the word game, the hiccup treat-

Hay Fever

Lyric, Hammersmith

Irving Wardle

I wonder whether Noël Coward did himself a good turn by warning his strongest cast of the technical difficulties of *Hay Fever*, thereby bidding them approach his funniest play as if it were something by Cerny.

This doubt is occasioned by Michael Blakemore's production which, as expected, is a technically immaculate job. Indeed it goes like clockwork. For the unhappy visitors who descend on the Bliss country residence, Julia Trevelyan Oman has designed a front door which swings back slowly in the face of each turn. And once inside in the Bohemian lair, everything that precise timing and rhythmic contrast can do is done to convey their three acts of exquisite social torment.

ment, and the morning haddock relay race all fully transmit the characters' feelings without achieving the surface comic affect.

Mr Blakemore is evidently at pains not to labour the 1920s joke; and apart from Sorel and the stuffed-shirt male guests, period caricature is markedly absent. But the price of erasing stylistic cliché is to rob the characters of their necessary outrageousness.

John Le Mesurier does succeed along these lines by going to the absolute extreme and playing *Bliss père* in a state of shumped, glassy-eyed exhaustion. But few of the others really take off, and the production suffers from a totally miscast lead in the person of Constance Cummings's Judith. The last actress on earth to play a *monstrous theatre*, Miss Cummings has her work cut out trying to convince us that she cannot tell an astor from a delphinium.

Kathleen Ferrier memorial awards

The twenty-fifth annual Kathleen Ferrier Memorial Scholarship, worth £2,000, has been won by a contralto, Penelope Walker, aged 23. The associated Decca-Kathleen Ferrier Prize, of £1,000, went to the baritone Stewart Buchanan, aged 24.

ACADEMY CINEMA ONE 1777 French Film Academy Award for the BEST FRENCH FILM EVER MADE

Les Enfants du Paradis Directed by MARCEL CARNÉ (A) starring ARLETTY • BARRAULT • BRASSEUR

Oxford Street 437 2981

from the director of SOLARIS and ANDREI RUBLEV

ANDREI TARKOVSKY'S **MIRROR PLAZA** NOW SHOWING

DAILY AT 4.15-6.30-8.50

Camden Town 435 2443

Visionary darkness

Towards a Nuclear Future

ICA

Ned Chaillet

Idi Amin it was who suggested that world peace would best be served by supplying every nation in the world with nuclear weapons. Such a deplorable balance of power would be true equality: apocalypse on demand. Presumably the subsequent drop in population would also be helpful, redistributing the world's needs instead of the resources.

Where Amin was eager to make the fruits of the tree of knowledge, the Pip Simmons Theatre Group have a distinctly negative view. When they called their newest production *Towards a Nuclear Future* they chose a dispassionate set of words that could frame an attack on the nuclear industry or signal support for nuclear power. The arguments on both sides have become familiar enough, but with undimmed theatricality Pip Simmons has rehearsed that conflict and staged the major issues.

In an ingeniously structured design, Mr Simmons offers the

arguments of the nuclear industry and disrupts those arguments with the time-honoured techniques of guerrilla theatre. He offers songs and dramatized presentations of such key events as the death of the anti-nuclear martyr, Karen Silkwood, and the near catastrophe of Three Mile Island and then undermines the most passionate arguments with the dispiriting irony of his industry representative. To complete the illusion of objectivity, he has an even-handed representative of the "media" walling the fence between the two camps.

With his company of highly skilled and compelling performers Mr Simmons has set a trap for absolutists on either side. While one argues for the proliferation of nuclear power and the other argues for abolition, he introduces a third force. Masked performers take over his television screen and explain how simply nuclear weapons can be built. It is the knowledge that has proliferated, and no arguments or policies can contain that. The future is nuclear.

As theatre, the piece is visionary and sometimes beautiful. As vision, it is dark and unrelenting. If its purpose is a moral reconsideration of the future, it offers no solace.

Elsewhere Miss Harper was not on her best form. There was a tendency for vocal colour to be too much dictated by vowel sound, which brought about some curiosities of phrasing and expression. In "Säusle, liebe Myrthe" the yodelling decorations were hazardous, and there was an unfortunate gulf between Miss Harper's delightful intimacy and her more fully projected tone. However, the support from the London Philharmonic was consistently sensitive and wholly pleasurable.

The one fly in the ointment was the Robert Heger orchestration of "Zueignung", which brings to the song an inappropriate Wagnerian march of horns and strings, and which is generally quite wrong in its pomposity.

Surrounding the songs were two symphonies, Dvorak's eighth which the LPO and Rostropovich are recording, and Haydn's London, which seemed to have suffered from lack of rehearsal. The introduction, taken very slowly, promised much, but later the biting string attacks were accompanied by a rasp of lazy ensemble and the performance lost its searching individuality.

Hay Fever

Lyric, Hammersmith

Irving Wardle

I wonder whether Noël Coward did himself a good turn by warning his strongest cast of the technical difficulties of *Hay Fever*, thereby bidding them approach his funniest play as if it were something by Cerny.

This doubt is occasioned by Michael Blakemore's production which, as expected, is a technically immaculate job. Indeed it goes like clockwork. For the unhappy visitors who descend on the Bliss country residence, Julia Trevelyan Oman has designed a front door which swings back slowly in the face of each turn. And once inside in the Bohemian lair, everything that precise timing and rhythmic contrast can do is done to convey their three acts of exquisite social torment.

ment, and the morning haddock relay race all fully transmit the characters' feelings without achieving the surface comic affect.

Mr Blakemore is evidently at pains not to labour the 1920s joke; and apart from Sorel and the stuffed-shirt male guests, period caricature is markedly absent. But the price of erasing stylistic cliché is to rob the characters of their necessary outrageousness.

John Le Mesurier does succeed along these lines by going to the absolute extreme and playing *Bliss père* in a state of shumped, glassy-eyed exhaustion. But few of the others really take off, and the production suffers from a totally miscast lead in the person of Constance Cummings's Judith. The last actress on earth to play a *monstrous theatre*, Miss Cummings has her work cut out trying to convince us that she cannot tell an astor from a delphinium.

LPO/Rostropovich

Festival Hall/Radio 3

Paul Griffiths

Solitary orchestral songs had their place in the longer and looser concert programmes of former times, but these days they have given ground to a handful of well known cycles. And that is a pity, for it deprives us of much fine orchestral music by such composers as Debussy and Wolf, Mahler and Strauss, all of whom created pieces which do not fit into the tidy schemes of today's planners.

It was a particular pleasure, therefore, to welcome Heather Harper on Tuesday for a group of seven before-last songs by Strauss. Having recently turned her attention for the first time to the *Marschallin*, Miss Harper was well placed to lend her voice to Strauss's heightened conversation, but in fact she was most effective in the stiller, inward numbers. "Morgen!", with its tranquil vision of the always golden horizons of tomorrow was beautifully done, and the lullaby "Meinem Kinde" was warm and touching, the voice being kept with delicate restraint to the chamber scale of the accompaniment.

mic sense also invigorates his stylish performance of dances suites by the *clavichordists* represented on this occasion by Jean Nicholas Geoffroy and Claranbault. Geoffroy's suite in F minor is a rather primitive example of the genre, with some fairly predictable sequences in the opening Allemande and Courante, some unusual harmonic touches in the Chaconne and some fleeting scales in the final Rondeau rolled out here with gossamer grace; Puyana managed to infuse life into the whole work, sensitively enhancing the interest with delicate ornaments without interrupting the rhythmic flow.

Claranbault's later suite in C minor, a much stronger work, revealed imagination in the improvisatory prelude, firmness in the ensuing dances—with a modicum of flexibility to express the frail poignancy of the

Rafael Puyana

St John's

Frank Dobbins

Rafael Puyana is one of those rare harpsichordists who sound completely convincing on the old instrument. His playing, though not devoid of lapses in dexterity, instils the music of the baroque keyboardists with confidence and vitality. The recital organized by the Friends of Columbia for Social Aid on Tuesday illustrated his mastery and understanding of a wide and international range of baroque musical styles.

In Frescobaldi's *Aria dello Bolognese* he soon became some what "digital" stiffness, no doubt caused by the chill air of Smith Square, to spin out the variations with neat, chorale grace. His infallible rhyth-

mic sense also invigorates his stylish performance of dances suites by the *clavichordists* represented on this occasion by Jean Nicholas Geoffroy and Claranbault. Geoffroy's suite in F minor is a rather primitive example of the genre, with some fairly predictable sequences in the opening Allemande and Courante, some unusual harmonic touches in the Chaconne and some fleeting scales in the final Rondeau rolled out here with gossamer grace; Puyana managed to infuse life into the whole work, sensitively enhancing the interest with delicate ornaments without interrupting the rhythmic flow.



Spas Wenkoff and Catarina Ligendza

Tristan und Isolde

Deutsche Oper, Berlin

Paul Moor

The obligatory scene in *Tristan und Isolde* brings together two hopeless, helpless victims of feverish sexual infatuation who want nothing in the world so much as to mate. For that scene, Wagner composed what he pointedly called their "night of love". Until the sexual revolution of recent years, though, stage directors had to handle that scene with a restraint which contrasted crassly with the passion so explicitly charging both text and music.

Coincidental developments made Götz Friedrich's new *Tristan* production at the Deutsche Oper, Berlin, with Daniel Barenboim making his Wagnerian operatic debut in the pit, his first here since the announcement that in the summer of 1981 Mr Friedrich will take over from Siegfried Palm the overall administration of this house. Understandably, anticipation of this production ran high, and for several reasons, including the fact that it brought together just about the best *Tristan* principals available in the world today.

Some years ago, in Holland, Mr Friedrich staged his first *Tristan*, with Michael Gielen conducting. There he had a less illustrious cast and production team at his disposal, but the performance, in particular that crucial second act, left an indelible impact.

I have followed Götz Friedrich's career with interest and steady crescendo of admiration, and enthusiasm ever since 1970, when I reviewed his Berlin production of *Fra*

Diavolo at the Komische Oper, where he served the legendary Walter Felsenstein as his principal assistant and protégé. In the meantime, I have probably attended more productions by Mr Friedrich than by any other director, for almost from the beginning he manifested really extraordinary capabilities and made one eagerly anticipate any new Friedrich production.

His Berlin *Tristan* finds him at one of the major high points of his career, with a smashing audience success in the major opera house which next year will become his own. If this production has proven a slight disappointment at least to me, one must in fairness place that fact within its relative context of the past 20 years, for repeated experience has shown the heights which Götz Friedrich, at his best, can attain.

The evening began with an interpretation of the opera's prelude which set the musical tone of the entire performance. For Mr Barenboim approaches this score more from the Apollonian standpoint than from the Dionysian. Mr Friedrich has long had a penchant for accompanying overtures or less vibrant on stage. Sometimes it works brilliantly, sometimes it fails. In this production it seemed totally superfluous, even distracting.

Günther Schneider-Siemssen has designed handsome, sometimes heavily romantic sets and fine Justin costumes which linge the evening, but Mr Friedrich himself must surely bear the responsibility for the under-representing wit inflicted on *Tristan und Isolde* during the entire act. With its plethora of monologues at pivotal, braided, and impromptu associations, the production has a more than a few moments of

second act have more to do with *Hänsel und Gretel*, though, than with one of the most overpowering passions in all literature. As that immortal duet approaches, *Tristan und Isolde* kneel, side by side, facing us, preparing us more for Hammerdinck's innocent "Evening fever" than for that *clavichordist's* "Morgen!".

In that Holland production, at this point, when Brangäne's cautionary interlude began, total darkness enveloped the stage and the two horizontal lovers, leaving the audience to contemplate the star-speckled sky above them and listen to that glorious music while realizing that they had, finally, managed to come together. It aged to a deeply moving moment heavy with eroticism and completely free of prurience. In Berlin the lovers, in plain sight and well lighted, simply lie motionless next to each other—like, again, *Hänsel und Gretel*.

Do not conclude from all this fault-finding that this production has no high points, for it has many. For instance, during the *Liedstunde*, the presence of King Marke off to one side, his head bowed, lends the final scene a special poignancy while he hears his own beloved mourn the death of the man she in turn had loved.

Daniel Barenboim, for all his restraint, scored a triumph, including nominations for Bayreuth. If the present day does not particularly bless us with truly great Isolde and Tristans, Catarina Ligendza and Spas Wenkoff's performances richly consoled us by proving that at the moment we could hear no better. Martin Tetzlaff as Marke and Gerd Feldhoff as Brangäne contributed really extraordinary performances. The *Tristan* music, as for Friedrich's earlier *Tristan* production, was superbly sung and played.

Some of the reviews on this page are reprinted from yesterday's later editions.



DOMINIC MILROY, OSE,
Moleforth College,
ork.
April 28.

IDC
design and construction
development and construction
IDC Limited, 100, Broad Street, London W1C 1JH

THE TIMES

BUSINESS NEWS

Bryant
Industrial
Construction
021 704 5111

Stock markets

FT Index 440.4 up 3.7
FT 100 67.22 up 0.47

Sterling

\$2.585 down 1.15 cents
Index 72.6 down 0.5

Dollar

Index 88.4 up 0.3

Gold

\$314.50 down 54

Money

3 mth sterling 174.174
3 mth Euro \$134.14
6 mth Euro \$134.13

Private industry to benefit from planned expansion in public sector purchasing

By Peter Hill
Industrial Editor

Plans for expanding the level of public sector purchasing by government departments, agencies and the nationalised industries, which could benefit the private sector by hundreds of millions of pounds, are being prepared by the Department of Industry.

First results of the detailed work now under way in Whitehall should emerge by the autumn. The plan is being supported by Mrs Thatcher, the Prime Minister and by Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Industry, against the background of continued gloomy forecasts by the private sector based on high interest rates and the strength of sterling.

The Department of Industry has been charged with taking the lead in formulating policy on increased public sector purchasing and identifying opportunities.

Senior officials of the department are keeping in close touch with the Treasury on implementation of the scheme, and other high spending departments, including the Ministry of Defence and the Department of Health and Social Security, are involved in the discussions.

Consideration is also being given to the possibility of recruiting from the private sector to oversee development of the policy, in much the same way as Sir Derek Rayner has operated as a special adviser to the Prime Minister on reducing waste and improving levels of efficiency within Whitehall.

Sir Keith takes the view that a more enlightened public purchasing policy can play a formative role in the improvement of British industry's performance, and that such policies represent a more effective way of using government resources than direct subsidies.

The Government's clear commitment to stepping up public sector purchasing was spelled out by Mrs Thatcher in February during the "no confidence" motion on the Government's economic and industrial policies.

Officials involved in drawing up the plans emphasize that government coordinated public sector purchasing is common in other industrialized countries, including the United States, Japan and France.

Government officials believe that it should be possible to step up the amount of public sector purchasing and still remain within international obligations. Mr Gordon Mandle, recently appointed to oversee industrial and commercial policy, international matters and the National Enterprise Board, is leading the department team, and he is being assisted by Mr Jack Leeming, another senior official at the industry department.

Considerable scope is seen for expanding the level of public sector purchasing, especially in high technology areas by contracting research and development contracts out to the private sector or commissioning preproduction developments by private sector companies, with the prospect of substantial later orders.

The shortcomings of existing arrangements were highlighted last month in a report from the Cabinet Office's advisory council for applied research and development, which said that the technical competitiveness of United Kingdom industry in

British Shipbuilders in talks on £160m contract for drilling rigs

By Nicholas Hirst
Energy Correspondent

Cannell Laird, British Shipbuilders' Merseyside subsidiary, is having talks with KCA International, the quoted British oil industry service group, on an order worth around £160m for four semisubmersible drilling rigs.

Both British Shipbuilders and KCA last night stressed that the talks were at an early stage. Mr Paul Bristol, chairman of KCA, said he had also had talks with foreign rig builders but he had no doubt that the order would be placed in the United Kingdom.

This will be KCA's second venture into offshore rig building. In partnership with other groups, including Furness Withy, it ordered and operated the two Kingsnorth semisubmersibles in the North Sea. At first KCA held 80 per cent of Kingsnorth Marine Drilling, which managed the two structures, but reduced this to 16 per cent and eventually sold out. Kingsnorth was a loss-maker for KCA and resulted in attempts by Mr Bristol to obtain a seat on the Furness Withy board.

He believes that the new venture can be profitable. KCA will form a new subsidiary, KCA Offshore Drilling, to order the rigs, which will be 80 per cent owned by outside shareholders.

The intention is to bring in venture capital and then float off the drilling company after the first rig is completed in a similar manner to the floating of KCA's exploration company, Berkeley Exploration.

Firm orders should be placed by June and the first rig completed in 20 months with the second about three months later. Mr Bristol believes that a British yard can complete on time and to a competitive price.

Problems may arise, however, if Cannell Laird workers demanded offshore construction wage rates. The rig design will be dependent on requirements of oil companies with which KCA is having discussions for future contracts.

Over the past 12 months the rig market in the North Sea has taken off. Rates of up to \$20,000 (£8,700) a day for hire of rig and crew have been replaced by rates of up to \$75,000 (£32,000).

Demand is high, and growing. There are 25 rigs operating in the North Sea, compared with only 16 a year ago, and demand will increase further as block seventh round of licensing allocations are made in the next few months.

The rise in oil prices has transformed opportunities in the North Sea. Activity should be very high indeed, just as the first new KCA rig is launched.

Fed seeks deals ban on Hunt brothers

From Frank Vogel
Washington, April 30

The Texas multimillionaire, Mr Nelson Bunker Hunt and his brother Mr William Herbert Hunt effectively will be barred from speculation in financial markets when they sign loan documents with a consortium of American banks for possibly more than \$1,100 (£435m) to restructure their current debt.

On Tuesday the brothers defied Congress when they failed to testify on the recent upheavals in the silver market when the price soared to \$50 and plummeted to \$10 an ounce.

Mr Paul Volcker, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, today revealed details of bank dealings with a consortium of American banks for possibly more than \$1,100 (£435m) to restructure their current debt.

The Hunts have long been reputed to be among the wealthiest individuals in the world with assets worth several thousand million dollars. But financial markets were when rumors spread that the brothers could not come up with sufficient cash to support their speculative positions in the silver futures markets.

Mr Volcker told a subcommittee of the government affairs committee and the House of Representatives that at the end of 1979 there was about 170 million ounces of silver in private hands in the United States and that at one time the Hunt brothers probably owned two-thirds. Their present silver holdings were likely to be substantial.

Mr Volcker said that as a result of their silver ventures the brothers had run up debts of about \$1,700m (£740m) with some \$700m of this total owed to the Engelhard Mineral Company.

A banking conference attended by Mr Volcker in Florida on March 27 worked out a deal between the Hunts and the National Bank of Dallas in Texas, have been negotiating to restructure the remaining Hunt debts of possibly more than \$1,000m.

Mr Volcker thought the Hunts would have to pay between 20 and 25 per cent interest on the bank loans.

Mr Volcker said he had become involved in the affair because of its potentially damaging effect on all the financial markets. He hoped the Fed and other agencies would be able to recommend new regulations within a few months to make it far harder for a few people to corner a market.

Special clauses are written into the loan contracts to prevent the Hunts using the money to continue their speculative activities.

These covenants, Mr Volcker said, would specify that the Hunts made no new purchases of silver, that they took no new commodity market positions nor any new speculative positions in financial markets. The Hunts would have to agree to an orderly liquidation of their positions.

Chrysler loan decision still in the balance

The Chrysler Corporation Loan Guarantee Board ended a meeting in Washington yesterday without announcing any decision on the guarantees which the company needs quickly if it is to survive. The board is expected to meet again today. Chrysler said earlier that approval of \$1,500m (£664m) in federally backed loans was being delayed by the issue of loans from the Canadian government.

In Tokyo, two of Japan's Mitsubishi business groups have jointly taken over an Australian subsidiary of Chrysler Corporation.

A spokesman for Mitsubishi Motor of Tokyo said Chrysler recently agreed to transfer nearly 95 per cent of its 40 million shares in Chrysler Australia for about \$41.7m.

Jobbing takeover

Medwin and Lowy, a jobbing firm specializing in foreign securities, is to cease trading on May 3 and its business is to be taken over by Wedd, Durbacher, London's largest jobbers.

Financial editor page 21

CWS chief executive

Mr Dennis Landau, deputy chief executive of the Co-operative Wholesale Society, is to be the new chief executive. He succeeds Sir Arthur Sugden next September.

Business Diary, page 21

Ridders for Fairley

Bids for Fairley, the engineering company bought by the National Enterprise Board in 1977, were being considered by the NEB yesterday. There are at least two contenders—Glenbrook, a merchant bank, which has offered £19.5m, and S. Pearson.

Financial Editor, page 21

Gulf monetary 'area'

The Arab Monetary Fund is proposing to set up a Gulf monetary area similar to the former sterling area. Mr Jawad Hashim, the fund's president, said in Abu Dhabi.

Ships for China

Sir Y. K. Pao, the world's largest independent shipowner from Hongkong, is to build six ships worth about \$11m (£4.4m) for China in a deal between his World-Wide Shipping Group and the China Corporation of Shipbuilding Industry.

Isle of Man jobs

At least 200 jobs are expected to be created this year in manufacturing industry in the Isle of Man, according to an official survey. The manufacturing jobs total is expected to rise to about 3,300.

Carpets pricing

Trafford Carpets of Manchester, whose pricing policy has been under investigation by the Office of Fair Trading, has agreed to withdraw a minimum retail price list for one of its ranges.

National debt rises

The sterling national debt is estimated provisionally to have risen from £82,587m to £91,245m in the year to March 31. National debt in external currencies fell marginally in sterling terms to £4,173m.

Germany raises key interest rates but eases liquidity for banks

From Peter Norman
Brussels, April 30

The West German federal bank today decided to pump nearly 8,000m Deutsche marks (£2,980m) of liquidity into the German banking system but at the same time raised its key interest rates to show its determination to combat inflation.

The bank's discount rate was increased to 7.5 per cent from 7 per cent with effect from May 2 while the Lombard rate, at which the banks lend to the banking system against collateral, was raised to 9.5 per cent from 8.5 per cent.

Today's meeting of the central bank council in Frankfurt decided to drop the minimum reserve rates applying to banks' domestic and foreign liabilities by a linear 8 per cent with effect from tomorrow.

This move will increase the liquidity of the banks by around DM4,900m while from next Monday the commercial banks' discount quotas will be raised by DM3,000m.

The increase in liquidity has been necessary to ease tension in the banking system caused by the outflow of around DM20,000m from West Germany since the beginning of this year.

However, the federal bank was determined not to take measures that could be interpreted as a relaxation of its credit policy. Herr Karl-Otto Pöhl, president of the federal bank, said after today's meeting that price developments in Germany were still a cause of concern.

Provisional figures from the federal statistics office today suggest that consumer prices increased by 0.5 per cent in April compared with March. They indicate that on a year-to-year basis the consumer price index for April will be 5.7 per cent higher than the level a year ago. The index in March was 5.5 per cent higher than in the same month of 1979.

For some weeks, it has been apparent that the West German authorities are placing a very high priority on bringing inflation down this year. The official target is for a 4.5 per cent average inflation compared with 1979.

Less concern has been expressed in recent weeks about the state of the economy.

The latest trade figures, also published today, suggest Germany's visible exports may be recovering.

Exports increased in March by 6 per cent to DM31,292m compared with February's figure while imports over the month advanced by only 1 per cent to DM29,287m.

The visible trade surplus of just over DM2,000m may compare unfavourably with the DM3,500m surplus achieved in March 1979 but shows up against this February's visible trade surplus of only DM500m.

Germany's current account balance of payments is estimated by the federal bank to have been DM900m marks in deficit in March against a February deficit of DM2,000m marks and a surplus of DM1,900m in March last year.

Sterling hit by Middle East selling

The pound dropped sharply yesterday afternoon on a flurry of selling from the Middle East. One large holder was thought to have been switching from pounds to Swiss francs.

Sterling dropped by 0.5 points on its effective trade weighted index, closing at 72.6 per cent of its end 1974 value. Some dealers thought that the Bank of England was in the market to steady the pound.

However other buyers then came in and sterling rallied to finish at 72.585. This was a drop of 1.15 points from Tuesday's close. The pound has fallen several cents this week, partly as a result of the dollar reacting from its weekend weakness.

Sterling has also been affected by rumours of an imminent cut in Minimum Lending Rate, but the market now does not expect the present record level of 17 per cent to be cut until June.

US index fall points clearly to recession

From Our United States
Economics Correspondent
Washington, April 30

The United States government's composite index of leading economic indicators fell by 2.8 per cent in March, the latest data shows small declines in March in the average work week and a negative trend in manufacturing general price levels, the money supply and new consumer goods orders to manufacturers. Slight positive developments were seen in retail inventories, plant and equipment orders and business liquid assets.

A prime cause for the sharp fall in the overall composite index was the decline in stock market prices, but the single most important factor was a heavy fall in new building permits.

If the recession now advances rapidly, recent falls in prime rates, urged by some leading United States banks, are likely to become more widespread.

Mr Paul Volcker, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, was yesterday quoted in a German news magazine as saying that he did not intend to keep interest rates at an artificial and unusually high level.

The composite index is widely seen as a valuable guide to the economy's future trend. The latest data shows small declines in March in the average work week and a negative trend in manufacturing general price levels, the money supply and new consumer goods orders to manufacturers. Slight positive developments were seen in retail inventories, plant and equipment orders and business liquid assets.

was up by only 0.4 per cent.

The composite index is widely seen as a valuable guide to the economy's future trend. The latest data shows small declines in March in the average work week and a negative trend in manufacturing general price levels, the money supply and new consumer goods orders to manufacturers. Slight positive developments were seen in retail inventories, plant and equipment orders and business liquid assets.

Ultrasound doubts for Thorn EMI

By Bill Johnston

Thorn EMI is still trying to dispose of its interests in medical diagnostic scanners after the company's decision on Tuesday to sell its patent and some production facilities to the American General Electric Company for £17m.

Nuclear Enterprises, the Thorn EMI subsidiary in Edinburgh, is not included in the deal with GE. It will have its ultrasound production phased out as the company's withdrawal from the market proves permanent.

The scanner designed by EMI has now been matched by recent technology.

However other products made by Nuclear Enterprises at Edinburgh, Benthall in Berkshire and San Carlos, California, will continue to receive support. These products include radiation monitoring equipment used by industry to measure safety levels and radio equipment used in cancer treatment.

The fate of the ultrasonic products made at the Edinburgh plant is still uncertain. According to the company "every effort is being made to explore alternative possibilities for this activity".

Courtaulds to close another three mills

By John Huxley

Courtaulds, the textile group, is to close three mills in its northern spinning division with a loss of about 800 jobs.

The cuts, blamed on losses largely caused by low-cost imports, bring the number of redundancies declared by the group in the past 18 months, to almost 9,000.

The three mills are in the Arkwright at Rochdale, where 100 are employed; the Des at Shaw, near Oldham, which employs 400; and the Imperial at Blackburn, where 300 jobs will be lost.

Announcing its decision yesterday, Courtaulds blamed the closure of the Arkwright mill specifically on cheap imports from the United States.

They have hit production of carpet yarns at the mill, where output has slumped from 45 tonnes a week to about 15 tonnes. Competition has come from man-made carpet fibres and finished carpets.

British textile producers have complained that because of artificially low interest rates and energy costs, American manufacturers enjoy an unfair trade advantage.

Quotas were imposed belatedly, the industry argued—

Export promotion cut by £16m

By Derek Harris
Commercial Editor

The Government is to cut £16m from export promotion in the next four years by the loss of 100 jobs and increasing costs especially to companies participating in overseas trade fairs.

Mr John Nott, Secretary of State for Trade, announced yesterday the reductions in promotional operating through the British Overseas Trade Board (BOTB), after a report on services to exporters by Sir Derek Rayner, who is advising Mrs Thatcher, the Prime Minister, on Whitehall efficiency.

At trade fairs supported by BOTB, charges to participating companies are to be progressively increased to recover eventually 50 per cent of direct costs.

From April next year basic charges go up by a fifth from £25 a square metre to £30, but newcomers to fairs will be charged a lower rate so that smaller companies will still be encouraged to export.

Regular users of trade fairs, mainly the large well-established companies, will have to shoulder a heavier burden than the newcomers. Charges to them will exceed 50 per cent.

Costing at the more expensive trade fairs will be looked at individually but 50 per cent recovery of costs will still be the usual aim. Financial support of returning unsold goods to Britain is being withdrawn.

Charges for companies exhibiting in British pavilions will go up to £50 a square metre.

Other fees to rise include those for overseas seminars (up to £200), the British Export Marketing Centre at Tokyo (£400), and for market advisory services.

The number of missions supported overseas will be cut by about a half from next April and financial help for overseas projects fund is to be reduced by £500,000.

The market entry guarantee scheme has been subjected to a detailed review, but Mr Nott decided to continue it because



Sir Derek Rayner: unconvinced that the scheme should continue.

CBI backs Finniston report

By Edward Townsend

The Confederation of British Industry has given its support to the setting up of a statutory engineering authority as proposed by the Finniston report on the profession, but it is insisting that such a body should be free from government interference.

In its initial response to the Finniston proposals, the CBI says that the authority should operate under Royal Charter and be governed mainly by practising engineers with some members appointed by the Privy Council.

Mr Bryan Rigby, deputy director-general of the CBI, said yesterday: "Although the authority would require initial funding from the Government, we think it is important that the body should not be an offshoot of a government department."

The CBI wants a "shadow" engineering authority to be set up in the near future to define the precise functions and methods of the eventual chartered body.

While endorsing the Finniston report's main recommendations, the CBI has rejected the proposal that the new authority should take over many of the functions of the major engineering institutions, leaving them largely as learned societies.

Gerrard & National DISCOUNT COMPANY LIMITED

Preliminary Statement April 30, 1980

Accounting period	Year ended April 5, 1980	Year ended April 5, 1979
GROUP LOSS (1979 Profit):		
The Company after taxation (and in 1979 after a transfer to Inner Reserves)	(£1,169,000)	\$4,435,000
Subsidiary companies profits after taxation (and in 1979 minority interests)	£52,000	£571,000
	(£1,117,000)	\$5,006,000
PROPOSED FINAL DIVIDEND on each Ordinary share of 25p	6.5p	5.124p
Already paid	3p	4p
Making a total of	11.5p	9.124p
Equivalent to	65.71%	54.47%
		(gross)
Amounts absorbed	£000	£000
i. By preference dividends paid	8	5
ii. By ordinary dividends paid	1,720	1,275

During the year the Astley & Pearce Group was sold and details were circulated at the time. The new proceeds of the sale were taken directly to Inner Reserves. A transfer of £1,500,000 has been made from Inner Reserves to General Reserve representing the retained profits of Astley & Pearce during the period in which Astley & Pearce was a subsidiary of the group.

Disclosed shareholders' funds now stand at £25.1m compared with £25.1m. Inner Reserves stand at a higher level than previously.

The proposed dividend on the Ordinary shares of 25p each will be paid to shareholders on the Register at the close of business on May 15, 1980.

John Earle

PRICE CHANGES

Rises	Falls
Attack 5p to 514p	Alpine Hills 4p to 38p
Aviation 14p to 24p	Brook 2p to 33p
De Peter 10p to 34p	Harrington 1p to 62p
General Mining 17p to 592p	Lassus 15p to 55p
Maple 4p to 352p	Midland 3p to 38p
Bank 15p to 165p	Bank 15p to 165p
Merchandise 15p to 165p	Merchandise 15p to 165p
Nightly Explorer 15p to 165p	Nightly Explorer 15p to 165p
Weeks Petrol 15p to 165p	Weeks Petrol 15p to 165p
Wellcom 15p to 165p	Wellcom 15p to 165p
Perry & Mrs 4p to 122p	Perry & Mrs 4p to 122p
Stonehill 4p to 122p	Stonehill 4p to 122p
Thorn 4p to 122p	Thorn 4p to 122p
Tricentral 4p to 122p	Tricentral 4p to 122p
Whesoe 4p to 122p	Whesoe 4p to 122p

THE POUND

Bank	Bank	Bank	Bank
Australia 5	2.00	Norway 1p	11.50
Austria 5	2.00	Portugal 1p	11.50
Belgium 5	2.00	Spain 1p	11.50
Canada 5	2.00	Sweden 1p	11.50
Denmark 5	2.00	Switzerland 1p	11.50
France 5	2.00	USA 1p	11.50
Germany 5	2.00	Yugoslavia 1p	11.50
Greece 5	2.00		
Hongkong 5	2.00		
Ireland 5	2.00		
Italy 5	2.00		
Japan 5	2.00		
Netherlands 5	2.00		

Italian state oil corporation faces second crisis in four months ENI chairman leaves a day before starting

Signor Egidio Egidi, acting chairman of ENI, the Italian state-owned oil corporation, resigned the day before he was due to take over formally.

It is the second crisis at ENI within four months. Signor Egidi, a temporarily appointed government commissioner, died the corporation over the difficulties that started in December, when Saudi Arabia suspended a \$2.5m contract on deal after Saudi demands on payment of nearly \$150m.

When news of Signor Egidi's resignation broke, officials at ENI's headquarters held a meeting. Afterwards a telegram was sent to the government accusing it of "growing disorder in its management of the corporation."

An earlier letter, which Signor Egidi was reported to have sent to the prime minister two weeks ago, was read to the meeting.

It expressed strong reserves about a policy for the chemical industry attributed to Signor Gianni de Michelis, the new Minister for State Industry.

A new holding company was to be set up to merge ENI's chemical holdings with ailing private chemical companies.

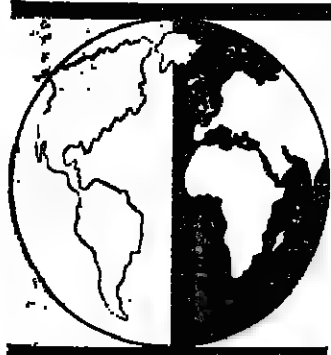
Signor Egidi was alleged to have expressed the fear that personal interests were being sacrificed at the expense of the national interest.

Signor Egidi's departure will leave ENI without a head, because the government has yet to find another deputy chairman.

The controversy coincided with the publication of ENI's 1979 results, which reported a loss of 162,300m lire (£84.5m). —Report, page 24.

The fear of many inside the corporation is that meddling by the politicians may reduce the operational efficiency of group companies.

Several of these enjoy international reputations. For example, Saipem last week laid a gas pipeline across the Sicilian channel at a world record depth of 1,994ft.



Liberian registration switch by shipowner

Despite formal reassurances by Liberia's new regime, there is increasing apprehension among Greek shipowners who have merchant ships on the Liberian registry.

Mr. Costas Lemos, a leading Greek shipowner, has just applied for Greek registration of nine of his ships of a capacity of nearly two million tons deadweight, which were flying the Liberian flag. They include five super-tankers of more than 250,000 tons each and four bulk carriers of up to 177,000 tons.

The new Liberian regime earlier this month gave a pledge to Greek shipowners who operate about 280 of their vessels under the Liberian flag that it would respect existing maritime arrangements and programmes.

Italcasse losses

The annual meeting in Rome of Italcasse, the central institute of Italian savings banks, has approved the 1979 accounts, which reported a loss of 475,000m lire (£247m). A special meeting is to be held on May 16 to discuss a rescue plan for the institute.

Drills move north

Norway will start drilling for oil and gas off its northern coasts this summer, Mr. Bjørnar Gjerde, minister for oil and energy, has announced. He confirmed there was no change in plans as a result of the collapse of the Alexander L. Kielland floating accommodation platform.

French GDP forecast

M. Raymond Barre, the French Prime Minister, said the French Gross Domestic Product this year may rise 2.5 per cent over 1979. M. Rene Hure, the economics minister, said last January that he expected a 1980 GDP rise of between 2 and 3 per cent.

Tokyo indices

Japan's March visible trade deficit has been revised upward to \$43m (about £19m) from a preliminary \$40m deficit. The industrial production index fell 2.7 per cent in March to a preliminary 143.7 (base 1975).

Italy's budget agreed

The Italian Chamber of Deputies has approved by 302 votes to 231 the budget for 1980. Since the beginning of the year it has been functioning under a temporary authorization constitutionally valid only for four months.

Full changeover only slightly dearer than cost of present confusion

Move to untangle metric muddle

Considerable pressure for the Government to modify its stand on leaving what is left of the metrication programme to voluntary implementation is expected to come from industry and retailers. This became clear yesterday as the Metrication Board closed its doors after the decision by Mrs Sally Oppenheim, Minister for Consumer Affairs, to wind it up.

The Confederation of British Industry is known to favour a speedy completion of metrication in manufacturing industry, and is studying reports that the cost of leaving the situation confused as at present could be as much as £1,000m a year. But the cost of implementing the rest of the metrication programme by Government legislation has been put at £1,500m.

The annual cost of keeping the present voluntary system would, for an average manufacturing company be £50,000 a year compared with the "once and for all" cost of complete metrication of £64,000, it has been suggested.

A strong call for an acceleration in the rate of change towards full metrication was made last night by Mr Alex Laker, chief executive of the fastener division of Keen & Nettleton (GKN) and chairman of the European Fastener Institute.

The original intention in manufacturing was to have reached 75 per cent metrication by 1975, yet the industry had got only as far as 50 per cent now, said Mr Laker. "We are still making five sizes of bolts for every hole that is made", he said.

The only way to crystallize the situation was for the Government to take action, he added. The delay in metrication in the fastener section of the industry was a factor in GKN closing two nut and bolt factories. Working capital had been reduced by being tied up in production for imperial as well as metric measures.

Manufacturing still produces imperial measures because the United States has no yet switched to metric and spares for existing goods have to be produced. But America is likely to move faster on metrication than Britain, especially in the motor vehicles industry, now that General Motors has switched.

After making its own assessment of the cost of leaving metrication to voluntary implementation, the CBI may well put pressure on the Government to reconsider its position. Pressure from industry was a major factor in the metrication programme being set up and the Metrication Board launched 11 years ago.

The Retail Consortium is also strongly

in favour of the Government imposing cut off dates for goods which can still be sold by imperial measure. These are mainly those sold loose, such as fruit and vegetables, cheese and fresh meat.

The problem is that, if left to a voluntary switchover, it is unlikely that any retailer will want to act on his own. Considerable costs would be faced in converting to metric weighing systems, and retailers say it could also confuse customers on pricing.

Some items are still subject to future statutory cut off dates, including tea which will have to go fully metric in June. But there is now no obligatory date for the metrication of coffee beans, for instance, while instant coffee has already gone metric. A few other items have missed the metrication programme such as various preserves.

Some moves towards voluntary metrication have been made. Petrol is to be sold in litres by agreement with major oil companies and the Institute of Petroleum. A key reason is that, with steeply rising costs, petrol pump price displays will be able to cope better with multiples of litres rather than gallons.

Derek Harris

UK paper industry call for quotas

By Edward Townsend

The paper and board industry faced a dismal future unless measures were adopted by the Government to protect it from imports, Dr A. L. Lenton, president of the British Paper and Board Industry Federation, said yesterday.

He called on the Government to impose tariffs on imported paper and for the tightening-up of import quotas. He forecast "a number of significant exits" from the industry and an inevitable contraction of business because of increasing pressure from paper imports from North America and Scandinavia if this was not done.

Further decline in the United Kingdom's newspaper capacity was "an obvious possibility" and the printing and writing paper sector was also in danger. Dr Lenton's comments follow Wednesday's decision by Wiggins Teape and Consolidated Bathurst of Canada to abandon plans for a £10m newspaper mill in Scotland. The companies said high timber costs and lower-than-expected Government financial aid had forced the decision.

Last week, Associated Paper Industries said it was closing its packaging board mill in Scotland with the loss of 200 jobs. In February, Thames Board Mills announced the closure of one of two board mills at Furfurth with 800 redundancies.

Dr Lenton stressed the plight of the industry at last night's annual dinner of the federation. Dr Lenton's message to the Government was that while they supported current policies, paper and board makers regarded Whitehall action to help industry as greatly inadequate. "The time has come to protect ourselves from the influx of manufactured goods in the same way that we protect ourselves from an influx of people."

Advertisers told to exploit quality of UK goods in overseas markets

By David Hewson

Mr John Nott, Secretary of State for Trade, yesterday criticised British industry for failing to market its products overseas. "It is not enough that high quality products should be made by our companies. The point is that quality is something that must be marketed," Mr Nott said opening the Advertising Association conference at Brighton.

Promotion by British manufacturers did not compare well with that of competitors. British companies in Europe took very little space in the daily newspapers and in the specialist press often lagged behind Germany, Japan and the United States.

Mr Nott said British industry had suffered a fall in the quality of its products because of the effects of high inflation but attributed to a lack of self-confidence its failure to sell overseas.

"People really believe that Volkswagens never break down, whereas British cars cannot be trusted. And yet has there ever been a better car, a more revolutionary car in recent years than the British Mini?"

"Housewives think that a German kitchen is the ultimate to be desired. If so, it is a triumph for non-price factors."

We must do something to convince buyers both in the United Kingdom and in overseas markets that British goods have quality and they should be bought for their design, their reliability, their capability, their style—and not their cheapness."

He said that whatever the price of sterling there would be a growing number of low-wage countries challenging Britain on price and we would have to compete increasingly on other factors.

"As a nation we do like to

keep quiet about our successes, but we must not allow the stories of failure to gain ascendancy. In fact we are not going down. I think we have a magnificent record."

"At present we are exporting £4 billion worth of goods every month. One third of everything we produce in this country is sold in overseas markets, which is more than any of our main competitors."

In services, banking, insurance, aviation, shipping and agriculture we are world leaders. We have to right the balance so that Britain is recognized as the major industrial power that it still remains."

Sir David Carr, the conference chairman, referred to the change in attitude introduced by the Conservative Government. We now have an administration which believes in free enterprise, in freedom of choice and in the virtues of competition," he said.

BSC battles against steel imports

By Peter Hill

Steel imports continued to surge ahead in March as the national steel strike, which closed all British Steel Corporation's plants, drew to a close.

Imports during the month totalled £120.18m compared with £96.74m in March last year.

Over the first three months of this year the value of steel imports amounted to £307.19m, a steep rise on the same period last year when imports reached £233.57m.

BSC, whose works are back in production, faces a rough challenge in clawing back its lost share of the market and imports are expected to continue at a high level because many customers have entered into long-term deals with foreign suppliers.

The latest trade figures revealed that imports of iron and steel coils for re-rolling, plate, and reinforcing bars all experienced a sharp increase.

Over the first quarter, imports of coils for re-rolling increased to 136,205 tonnes, worth £23.4m, compared with 80,094 tonnes, valued at £13.8m, in the corresponding period last year. The imported coil figures

were inflated in February by substantial shipments from South Korea and Bulgaria, but other major suppliers during the first quarter were West Germany, the Netherlands and Belgium. Japanese steel producers increased coil shipments in the period by two and a half times over the level of a year earlier.

Imports of tinplate in the first three months of this year recorded one of the largest increases as producers, particularly Metal Box, felt the full impact of the strike and were forced to lay off thousands of workers.

Over the three-month period imports totalled 50,651 tonnes, valued at £19.68m, compared with 22,349 tonnes, worth £7.8m, in the corresponding period of 1979.

£4m plan for expansion in Clydebank

By Bill Johnstone

A £4m plan to revitalize Clydebank was launched yesterday by the Scottish Development Agency (SDA), in the form of a new business centre, new factories and workshops, a small business centre, self help business education programmes and environmental improvement schemes to the area, which has been hit particularly hard by unemployment.

A task force to coordinate the efforts of local authorities and commerce has been formed at a request from the Scottish Office in the wake of a decision by Singer last year to run down its plant in Clydebank, making 3,000 redundant.

As part of the first phase, £3.5m has been allocated to build and refurbish 160,000 sq ft of factories and workshops.

The small business centre is still being planned and suitable premises are being sought. The SDA believes that by providing modern premises it can trigger expansion in small businesses. That has been its experience while building new commercial facilities in the east end of Glasgow over the past three years. Nearly 3,000 jobs have been created there.

The centre will provide small factory accommodation, offices and workshops with SDA staff available for professional advice.

A self help business programme run in conjunction with the local Technical College is designed to give those people with ideas and the will to set up their own enterprises the basic commercial expertise to do so. The first course, which started last week, had 80 applicants, from which were selected 17.

The SDA is drawing on experience acquired in a similar venture in Glasgow, Argyshire, which, in cooperation with British Steel, created alternative jobs for steel workers. A further £200,000 is to be allocated to improve the approach roads into Clydebank. The SDA is also bidding for the 80-acre Singer site, for a sum substantially less than the £15m mentioned at the time of the redundancies.

Chinese oil finds

Six new major oil deposits have been discovered around China's largest oilfield at Daping in northeast China.

National data policy advocated

By Kenneth Gosling

A national policy for information handling, with the Cabinet office as central administrator and coordinator, was advocated yesterday by the Association of Special Libraries and Information Bureaux (ASLIB) in its evidence to the Commons Select Committee on Education, Science and the Arts.

ASLIB, founded in 1924 has 2,000 corporate members particularly in industry and commerce. It said that industry had every incentive to develop a still more advanced technology of information storage and retrieval.

"It understands the value of information and, significantly, if a radical new service is in process, which will help further its goals, it is ready to pay a realistic price."

It believed there was need not so much for government intervention as for a lead to coordinate nationally information storage and retrieval.

"Ease of communication means that libraries and information services have become increasingly interdependent. The compartmentalization of Britain's library service is no longer relevant to a world where information is so rapidly transmitted not only nationally but internationally."

In the next few years "standardization was necessary to link all stages of information processing."

Mr L. J. Anthony, deputy director-general of ASLIB, told the committee there was a very large information transfer network; central encouragement, guidance and liaison between our services and those in Europe was needed.

"There ought to be some kind of body capable of bringing together British views and ideas and products and making them known in other countries."

"We have to make the best use of the characteristics of what we have now rather than fundamentally changing them just because we think other systems are better."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Efforts to sell the Doxford engine

From Mr L. G. C. Curran

Sir, I appreciate the concern of Canon Gordon Hopkins of Durham Cathedral over the proposal of British Shipbuilders to end production of the Doxford slow speed diesel engine (April 25). It is indeed true, as he says, that the Doxford company and its engine have been household names in the marine engineering world for several decades. But past glories do not sustain business in the present fierce cut-and-thrust of the shipbuilding recession.

The plain truth, and it is unpalatable, is that on consistent demand for the Doxford engine can be foreseen and the very heavy cost of maintaining production, design and development capabilities at Sunderland can no longer be justified in the present economic climate and within the financial constraints imposed upon the Corporation.

The decline in the popularity of the Doxford engine can be traced back to the days well before nationalization and British Shipbuilders. On its construction in 1977 the corporation inherited a difficult situation which it has since proved impossible to retrieve.

Against overseas competitors who had forced rapidly ahead and whose shipowners to choose their wares and stay with them.

It is not for want of trying. The Doxford engine has been the subject of one of the most intensive marketing efforts ever known in world shipbuilding. For the record, over the 12 months to March 31 last, British Shipbuilders and Doxford sales teams made on fewer than 34 visits to 13 different countries meeting shipowners and shipping interests and putting on special presentations on the engine. Over the same period 195 sales meetings were held within the United Kingdom with representatives of various British and foreign owners.

All this effort has produced only one engine order in the past two-and-a-half years. A large engine works like Doxford cannot be sustained on this alone, neither can research into the fuel economy potentials of the latest engine, if shipowners are unwilling to buy, although British Shipbuilders intend to keep the dedicated research team.

British Shipbuilders, aware of the fragmented engine building industry it inherited on the North-east coast and the financial constraints within which it has to work, sees the future of engine building in the region resting on a modern facility to be developed on the Tyne, and which will eventually create 230 new jobs. This must be equipped with the very latest tools and equipment with which to compete. Regrettably, this cost of Doxford plant on the Wear will be reduced solely to spare manufacture with a loss of 300 jobs by September. It is another of those painful situations in which the corporation finds itself nowadays in striving to revitalize an industry in a desperate market climate and with little cash with which to do it.

I must emphasize that these are only proposals now the subject of consultation with the unions and which the British Shipbuilders Board has still to consider and decide upon. I should also point out that although 500 jobs are due to be lost at Doxford, a guarantee has been given that these employees will be offered alternative employment in other British Shipbuilders' establishments in the area.

Yours faithfully,
L. G. C. CURRAN,
Board Member, Engine Building and General Engineering,
British Shipbuilders,
7 Dunelm Court,
South Street,
Durham City,
Co Durham DH1 4QX.

Hiccup over political levy

From Mr Michael Ivens

Sir, An extraordinary statement was advanced in your paper's reporting of an appeal by Mr D. J. Reeves of British Airways (April 24), from a decision by the Certification Officer ordering the union to pay him the sum of his political contributions in advance.

Although Mr Reeves did not wish to pay the political subscription to the Labour Party, the difficulty arose," said Mr Justice Siva, "because wages were paid by computer, which was not programmed to take account of irregular variations in deductions."

As computers are used for all kinds of deductions from an employee's wages, variations in pensions, sports funds, compulsory alimony, and so on, it is rather amazing to read that this excellent machine should hiccup when it comes to exempting a man from paying the political levy. Or are original models?

Perhaps someone from the computer industry could produce for me and your readers some technical wisdom on this.

Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL IVENS,
Director,
AIMS, the Free Enterprise Organization,
40, Doughty Street, London WC1N 2LP.
April 25, 1980.

Little help for small companies

From Mr A. Verdin

Sir, As managing director of a small (24 employees) business, I continue to be amazed that so much should be said by journalists and politicians of all parties about small businesses and so little done.

Michael Gyrill's letter on Tuesday is an example of this wordiness.

Nothing in the last Budget is of any use to a successful, going small company at all. I dare say when I die, retire or sell up, the fiddling around with capital gains and capital transfer taxes will be appreciated; when we stop growing or investing the extended loss relief corporation tax may be helpful. Now there is absolutely nothing to offset the rightly designated "intolerable" burden of 20 per cent interest rates. If Sir Geoffrey Howe, Milton Friedman, or anyone else really think that

Exploitation of UK mineral resources

From Mr N. B. E. Davies-Thornhill

Sir, I refer to the correspondence on British mineral resources, in particular the letter from Sir Peter Kent and Sir Kingsley Dunham. I am surprised that they feel that nationalization of mineral resources would speed up exploitation and exploitation of natural metallic mineral resources.

I have been concerned with mineral exploitation in the Peak District of Derbyshire for more than 20 years, the metallic minerals being mainly lead and zinc, with the associated minerals fluorspar and barytes. I have been surprised at the large sums which mineral companies, particularly American mineral companies have spent on exploration.

There appear to be three main obstacles to mining of metallic minerals in Britain; first, they are not economic, as the scale of the deposits is small by world standards and the cost of mining is high in Britain. Secondly, the metallic ores in Derbyshire lie below water level, which leads to high pumping costs. Thirdly, the planning laws, as there is a natural considerable opposition to mining in a National Park and often miners' leas either in National Parks or in areas of outstanding natural beauty.

The delays and frustrations, together with the terms imposed by planning consent, greatly add to the cost. One way round the problem is to nationalize mining, i.e. NCB, is having permission to mine in the Vale of Belvoir, to realize three nationalizations alone solves no problems. Indeed the cost to the country of the public sector fighting a branch of the Civil Service must be a great waste of national resources.

I suggest, therefore, that if and when it becomes a matter of national importance that metallic minerals are mined in Britain, they will be mined, but until that time occurs, they might just as well lie in the ground and the question of who owns them is really quite irrelevant.

N. B. E. DAVIES-THORNHILL,
Rindercliff Hall,
Near Diss,
Norfolk.
April 23.

Eurotherm International

From Mr J. L. Leonard

Sir, I would like to comment on the report on Eurotherm International in the Management page on April 14.

The statements concerning the company's borrowings and the departure of its finance director can be misinterpreted to infer this individual was responsible for a lack of financial control. In reality, all expenditure was a deliberate result of board policy and every effort was made to persuade the director, Joe Wilkinson, not to accept an attractive offer from the NEB which, because of United Kingdom tax law, the company was unable to match.

Eurotherm is indebted to Joe Wilkinson for his outstanding services over a four-year period with the group.

Yours faithfully,
J. L. LEONARD,
Group Managing Director,
Eurotherm International Limited,
8, High Street,
Woking,
Surrey BN11 1NU.
April 22.

Efforts to sell the Doxford engine

From Mr L. G. C. Curran

Sir, I appreciate the concern of Canon Gordon Hopkins of Durham Cathedral over the proposal of British Shipbuilders to end production of the Doxford slow speed diesel engine (April 25). It is indeed true, as he says, that the Doxford company and its engine have been household names in the marine engineering world for several decades. But past glories do not sustain business in the present fierce cut-and-thrust of the shipbuilding recession.

The plain truth, and it is unpalatable, is that on consistent demand for the Doxford engine can be foreseen and the very heavy cost of maintaining production, design and development capabilities at Sunderland can no longer be justified in the present economic climate and within the financial constraints imposed upon the Corporation.

The decline in the popularity of the Doxford engine can be traced back to the days well before nationalization and British Shipbuilders. On its construction in 1977 the corporation inherited a difficult situation which it has since proved impossible to retrieve.

Against overseas competitors who had forced rapidly ahead and whose shipowners to choose their wares and stay with them.

It is not for want of trying. The Doxford engine has been the subject of one of the most intensive marketing efforts ever known in world shipbuilding. For the record, over the 12 months to March 31 last, British Shipbuilders and Doxford sales teams made on fewer than 34 visits to 13 different countries meeting shipowners and shipping interests and putting on special presentations on the engine. Over the same period 195 sales meetings were held within the United Kingdom with representatives of various British and foreign owners.

All this effort has produced only one engine order in the past two-and-a-half years. A large engine works like Doxford cannot be sustained on this alone, neither can research into the fuel economy potentials of the latest engine, if shipowners are unwilling to buy, although British Shipbuilders intend to keep the dedicated research team.

British Shipbuilders, aware of the fragmented engine building industry it inherited on the North-east coast and the financial constraints within which it has to work, sees the future of engine building in the region resting on a modern facility to be developed on the Tyne, and which will eventually create 230 new jobs. This must be equipped with the very latest tools and equipment with which to compete. Regrettably, this cost of Doxford plant on the Wear will be reduced solely to spare manufacture with a loss of 300 jobs by September. It is another of those painful situations in which the corporation finds itself nowadays in striving to revitalize an industry in a desperate market climate and with little cash with which to do it.

I must emphasize that these are only proposals now the subject of consultation with the unions and which the British Shipbuilders Board has still to consider and decide upon. I should also point out that although 500 jobs are due to be lost at Doxford, a guarantee has been given that these employees will be offered alternative employment in other British Shipbuilders' establishments in the area.

Yours faithfully,
L. G. C. CURRAN,
Board Member, Engine Building and General Engineering,
British Shipbuilders,
7 Dunelm Court,
South Street,
Durham City,
Co Durham DH1 4QX.

Hiccup over political levy

From Mr Michael Ivens

Sir, An extraordinary statement was advanced in your paper's reporting of an appeal by Mr D. J. Reeves of British Airways (April 24), from a decision by the Certification Officer ordering the union to pay him the sum of his political contributions in advance.

Although Mr Reeves did not wish to pay the political subscription to the Labour Party, the difficulty arose," said Mr Justice Siva, "because wages were paid by computer, which was not programmed to take account of irregular variations in deductions."

As computers are used for all kinds of deductions from an employee's wages, variations in pensions, sports funds, compulsory alimony, and so on, it is rather amazing to read that this excellent machine should hiccup when it comes to exempting a man from paying the political levy. Or are original models?

Perhaps someone from the computer industry could produce for me and your readers some technical wisdom on this.

Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL IVENS,
Director,
AIMS, the Free Enterprise Organization,
40, Doughty Street, London WC1N 2LP.
April 25, 1980.

Little help for small companies

From Mr A. Verdin

Sir, As managing director of a small (24 employees) business, I continue to be amazed that so much should be said by journalists and politicians of all parties about small businesses and so little done.

Michael Gyrill's letter on Tuesday is an example of this wordiness.

Nothing in the last Budget is of any use to a successful, going small company at all. I dare say when I die, retire or sell up, the fiddling around with capital gains and capital transfer taxes will be appreciated; when we stop growing or investing the extended loss relief corporation tax may be helpful. Now there is absolutely nothing to offset the rightly designated "intolerable" burden of 20 per cent interest rates. If Sir Geoffrey Howe, Milton Friedman, or anyone else really think that

paying anyone with a spare £1,000, £200 a year for the use of it is reducing inflation they are mad—so far removed from reality that it would be different to hold a rational dialogue.

If we were in business purely for financial reasons, we would put my money in the local bank on deposit rather than invest in Britain; or take it abroad, where small high-technology companies, particularly in France and the United States, get substantial and effective contract and project based, government aid.

Yours sincerely,
ANTHONY VERDIN,
Managing Director,
Analysis Automation Limited,
Southfield House,
Epsom,
Oxford OX8 1JD.
April 24.

"We have to make the best use of the characteristics of what we have now rather than fundamentally changing them just because we think other systems are better."

"We have to make the best use of the characteristics of what we have now rather than fundamentally changing them just because we think other systems are better."

"We have to make the best use of the characteristics of what we have now rather than fundamentally changing them just because we think other systems are better."

"We have to make the best use of the characteristics of what we have now rather than fundamentally changing them just because we think other systems are better."

"We have to make the best use of the characteristics of what we have now rather than fundamentally changing them just because we think other systems are better."

"We have to make the best use of the characteristics of what we have now rather than fundamentally changing them just because we think other systems are better."

"We have to make the best use of the characteristics of what we have now rather than fundamentally changing them just because we think other systems are better."

Babcock

Confidence in the future

	1979	1978
TURNOVER	£84.9	£77.7
EXPORTS	151.0	153.0
PROFIT BEFORE TAX	32.0	39.6
PROFIT attributable to Ordinary Shareholders	25.5	24.6
EARNINGS PER SHARE	18.7p	25.3p
DIVIDEND PER SHARE	7.0p	5.8625p

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

A revival for discount houses

At the end of last year life looked rather less than comfortable for the City's discount houses. They had had a hard time in the end of which most had landed painfully on their heads following the three-point rise in MLR in mid-November. What was more the Government had been making loud noises about the need for a reformed monetary system, a system in which, it was presumed, the role of the houses might almost disappear off-stage.

Four months later the houses could hardly be more like spring lambs. Money may have been tight this year but they have still been able to operate at good running margins on CDs and commercial paper; of late the gilt market has started to show rather more bounce; and prospects for the rest of the year should presumably be for some further beneficial fall in the general level of interest rates.

Equally important, the government does not appear to be threatening to push the houses off-stage or to abolish the central bank's role as a lender of last resort in the money markets. Indeed, the initial reaction of most houses to the recent liquidity proposals for banks is that the houses should be the beneficiaries of the higher levels of liquidity.

Share prices in the sector have been performing well, all but one or two notable exceptions being at their year's "high". The confidence over prospects is reflected in dividend increases of around 26 per cent from both Gerrard & National and Jessel Toyne yesterday, in spite of the losses they have reported for their latest 12 months' trading—£1.7m for the former and £50,000 for the latter.

In part, of course, the size of the dividend increases reflects the ending of dividend restraint, and this is indeed the case at Smith & Aubyn, where the dividend has "come up by 44 per cent. Smith's profits in the year to April 5 (after a transfer to inner reserves) were only a quarter lower at £1.1m and the group joins the select band who read last autumn's developments correctly.

BAT Industries

One for the long term

In the event the 15-month figures from BAT Industries are rather better than the 12 month performance suggested—thanks largely to the impact of buoyant Christmas conditions on the profits of the United States retail operations. The pre-tax total for the past 15 months amounts to £560m, as against £433m for the preceding year: the calendar year figure, which provides a better com-



parison, amounts to £443m as against £435m for 1978.

The figures are, of course, the worse for the strengthening of sterling during the year, without which the four per cent gain at the operating level would have been nearer 11 per cent.

The performance of sterling will be the determinant of this year's profits, too, though the shares are comfortably underpinned by a prospective yield which—given a 20 per cent increase overall, as against the 24 per cent increase in the first interim, just declared—will be in the region of 12 per cent, and handsomely covered even on an inflation-adjusted basis. They look like a buy, but a buy for the longer-term rather than a quick profit.

Fairley

Any advance on Hambros?

The idea that S. Pearson might be about to enter the NEB's auction for Fairley had been around for some days and is now confirmed.

It seems a strange move for Pearson, or at least it represents a fundamental departure for the group.

Its Doulton business (which on this occasion is making the running on Pearson's behalf) has a diverse collection of engineering companies, mainly at the light end, which made profits of £2.2m last year and probably represent net assets of around £20m. Fairley, which would effectively double Pearson's investment in United Kingdom engineering, is a very different animal involved in nuclear engineering, aerospace hydraulics and bridge building.

But Pearson/Doulton has an experience of the sort of businesses in which Fairley is involved and would be wholly dependent on winning over the Fairley management, possibly even including Mr Angus Murray, the architect of Fairley's recovery but a man apparently wedded to the path set out by Hambros which wants to buy Fairley with a view to its flotation in a couple of years.

Whether the NEB, which is charged with ensuring that it gets the best possible deal for the company and the taxpayer, is attracted by the Hambros plan remains to be seen. But if Pearson or indeed any other bidder for the whole of Fairley is ruled out, it may not be too great a tragedy.

After all the fact that no-one is prepared to pay crazy prices for the company reflects the underlying doubt that despite its remarkable recovery under Mr Murray, Fairley is still an engineer heading into a recession and without any track record to speak of.

● The absorption of Medwin and Lowy by Wedd Durlacher will further reduce the dwindling number of jobbers and fuel calls for the end of single capacity dealing. Supporters of the present system will argue that as long as the four main jobbing firms remain independent there is an adequate and competitive market and that anyway London needs big firms if it is to expand as an international dealing centre.

The argument is somewhat academic in this case since, with the retirement of two partners, Medwin would have needed to beef up its capital base, a difficult exercise in present conditions. As it is the two firms overlap on only a few stocks, notably in Shell.

Medwin is strong in United States, Canadian, Far East and European stocks while Wedd is absent from the first three. The new rules on dealing which come into force on May 6 will probably force jobbers on foreign markets to use more funds and this is a further reason for Medwin's wish to merge.

European Ferries

Property potential

Apart from the failure to take its acquisitive ambitions at Furness Withy any further, European Ferries has a pretty good record of success when it sets its mind on something. And although unchanged at 122p yesterday the shares have jumped a sixth this week on hopes that it will be able to do the same trick with its ambitious property development scheme in Denver, Colorado.

More than a year after it first whetted the market's appetite, Euroferries duly announced further details of its plans yesterday. What appears to have been achieved so far is that a new partner has been introduced in the shape of the property subsidiary of the United States Aetna insurance group.

In the process Euroferries is to get £20m which will allow it to pay off loans to the Royal Bank of Canada which it had previously guaranteed. And that is about it. The financial benefits to Euroferries are more obscure although the statement talks temptingly of "substantial profits" over the next seven to ten years, which in the past the chairman Mr Keith Wickenden has indicated could be upwards of \$100m and may well be \$300m.

That sort of timescale is a bit too long for the stockmarket which in any case tends to rate potential profits from property development schemes like that proposed by Euroferries in Denver rather lower than the group's mainstream shipping and harbour interests.

Even so the property side is starting to come together at an opportune time when sluggish ferry profits are likely to keep 1979-80 profits down shortly level pegging at about £26m.

Economic notebook

Microchips will not take over

The rise in unemployment is sure to give a new push to demands for a shorter working week. For many unions, a reduction in working hours is no longer justified solely on the grounds that the members want it; it is also seen as a necessary part of any policy to bring unemployment down.

The truth is very different. A shorter working week is likely to lead to more unemployment, not less. And the theory on which the case for some form of work-sharing is being based is false. Fairly recent evidence has been written about the impact of microprocessors on employment that almost any other economic subject of the past five years. We have seen a rapid reduction of a Britain of the future where all that we need is produced by a minute labour force operating wholly automatic offices and factories which are virtually deserted.

From this image flows the argument that there will be far fewer jobs to go round. It therefore follows, we are told, that those limited number of jobs should be shared out equally, with everyone working a few hours rather than a few working many hours.

The argument is generously laced with hyperbole about just how fast silicon chips are going to be introduced into office automation (it is the work of years which have been inclined to go wild about the idea of new technology).

How does all this fit in with the world in which we actually live and work? It is beginning to reach unacceptable levels? he first point to recognize is that, so far as they have an impact, the new technologies increase productivity.

If unemployment comes about because of them, it will be because the productivity per employee goes up faster than the total output of the economy. On this theory higher productivity causes unemployment. But that in fact is not a sensible position to adopt. What actually would cause unemployment in such circumstances would be the fact that total output was not allowed to expand at a rate as high as the rate which improvements in working practices allowed. The right response would be to speed up the actual rate of growth, not slow down potential growth.

Even leaving aside this point, the fact is that whatever else we do, our competitors in the British economy over the past six years of rising unemployment, it is not high productivity growth. In the 1960s, when we had full employment, productivity growth of over 2 per cent a year was the rule. Since 1973, output per head has been going up at less than 1 per cent a year.

Nor is there much sign that this is about to change.

Treasury's forecast for next four years

The Treasury's projections for the next four years assume that productivity growth for the whole economy will be around 1 per cent a year. This figure is, admittedly, only an assumption rather than a forecast, but it is broadly in line with what most economists would expect. There is hardly any indication in this that technological change and manpower savings as such are going to be the causes of rising unemployment.

Let us suppose, however, that the economy does face a period of high unemployment over the next four years. What is the reason? Would a cut in the working week be a sensible way to deal with it? The answer is a resounding no.

Let us suppose that it is possible to negotiate an agreement giving reduced hours for no loss in pay. That is an ambiguous phrase, since in one sense

if the employers had been prepared to cut hours they ought to have been prepared to increase pay even more; so a pay increase has been foregone to get the shorter working week. This could come about if a combination of national unease about unemployment levels and employers' unwillingness to stand against a trend led to them giving a more generous overall settlement to their workforce.

If reducing the working week is to curb unemployment, what has to happen is that workers have to produce less during their shorter week than they were producing in their longer week; and the employers have to respond by hiring more of them to fill the gap.

That is not the way things work in practice. Because each worker is now producing less than before for the same pay, the unit labour costs of the operation have gone up. Employers will respond to one of two ways. They may find that it is no longer worth their while to go on with the activity and just close it down. That leads directly to job losses. More probably, they will find that although it makes sense to go on producing the goods or services in question, it is more profitable to change the proportion of the inputs which make it up.

Encouraging employers to switch to machines

By making labour more expensive relative to machinery we encourage employers to switch from people to machines.

That will cut the employment opportunities in the labour market, not increase them. Measures which try to compare the total cost of labour with the output which labour produces have a good track record for forecasting how unemployment will move out of line with movements in output.

Now, if this is a valid argument against workers asking for a shorter working week or against employers being prepared to concede it, in Britain we tend to have longer working weeks and shorter holidays than our competitors in the Continent. It is perfectly reasonable for workers to want more leisure time and it is perfectly understandable that manual workers should want to cut their hours of work.

It does no good to that case to mix it up with mumbo-jumbo about tomorrow's world being run by machines. Nor is it a valid argument that the fact that the real issues in restoring full employment—how to get real output growing fast enough to provide enough jobs—they act as a barrier to the changes which are needed to improve living standards and maintain our competitiveness.

Running through much discussion about unemployment in the 1980s is an old error of economics, the "lump of labour" fallacy which is being invoked against microprocessors in much the same way that it has been invoked against anything likely to increase productivity. It is simply not true to say that there is a fixed amount of goods and services which society can produce, so that the less each individual produces the more people will be needed.

It is understandable and perhaps inevitable that this view should gain popularity when unemployment is rising for quite other reasons. But the sooner we can break free of it the better for all of us. Working less will just mean that we can consume less. There is no such thing as a free lunch hour.

David Blake

How things went wrong at First Pennsylvania

Philadelphia
The several hundred shareholders who on Tuesday packed the Walnut Street Theatre, where First Pennsylvania Bank's parent company had scheduled its annual meeting, were surprisingly tame.

On Monday First Pennsylvania Corporation, this City's largest banking company and the nation's second-largest, had announced that it had been saved from the prospect of total collapse through the efforts of federal regulators and a score of other banks. The rescue plan would give First Pennsylvania Bank \$1,500m in cash and credit. But the shareholders would have to pay a price.

First, the company would eliminate its dividend for the foreseeable future. Moreover, as part of the rescue plan, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and the consortium of banks, would be given warrants to buy 20 million shares of First Pennsylvania Corporation stock, a number that, if exercised, would wrest control of the company from its owners. First Pennsylvania's position, its annual meeting until late in May. But it answered questions from shareholders who had turned up at the theatre. While there were occasional jeers from the floor and some spicy references to Mr John Bunting Jr, the company's chairman who retired abruptly last July, the meeting was concluded without hysteria in only one hour and 20 minutes.

The calm with which the first Pennsylvania disaster was accepted was predictable. For despite the company's convulsions, outside the United States, it has first Pennsylvania's reputation in the last decade of being an adventurous institution. It has been known for some time that the company was in a difficult, if not unmanageable, condition.

For two months preceding the announcement of the rescue plan, rumors had circulated in Philadelphia and New York that the company was in distress. During the past week, as word of the rescue plan leaked

to the business community, there was a sense among businessmen that the inevitable was about to happen.

The immediate cause of first Pennsylvania's problem was a lack of liquidity, according to George Butler, the man who replaced Mr Bunting as chairman of the company, the company's usual sources of short-term borrowing had vanished, forcing First Pennsylvania to borrow, from day to day, 700m from the federal government to keep afloat.

But the rumours were fed by a more fundamental problem at First Pennsylvania, which can be traced to the operating policies that guided the bank through the 1970s.

Early in the decade, with Mr Bunting at the helm, the company attempted to shed its stodgy past and sharply expanded its lending activity. Senior officials of the now concede that many loans were made without sufficient regard for the quality of the borrowers. But for a time, while the nation's economy prospered, First Pennsylvania's leading paid off in dramatic growth in the bank's assets as well as its profits.

When the United States suffered its worst post war recession in 1974-75, however, many of First Pennsylvania's borrowers were unable to fully repay their loans and the public watched as the institution was forced to take many millions of dollars in losses.

Reeling at his bitter experience in the mid-1970s, Mr Bunting changed course in 1976 and announced that he had become conservative. The once flamboyant banker, who took pride in creating unique approaches to banking, stressed First Pennsylvania's strategy of investing predominantly in government securities where, as he pointed out, the principle is virtually guaranteed.

In order to invest in government securities, he borrowed heavily in the open market. These borrowings were of

shorter-term than the investments and in some cases carried floating interest rates.

When interest rates in general began to climb in 1978, First Pennsylvania was faced with a dilemma. Its cost of borrowing was rising more rapidly than was the return on its investments. But the market values of its securities was being eroded.

In January, 1979, Mr Bunting explained: "Rather than into overseas lending, which most of the large New York city banks did, we went into government securities to shore up our assets. That was fine then, but once for business customers) got over 10.5 per cent, it squeezed our profits."

In a last-ditch effort to get out of that squeeze, Mr Bunting last spring offered to sell to the general public shares in First Pennsylvania's securities portfolio. The idea was that small investors who could not otherwise earn high interest rates would do well with a place at the bank's securities. And at the same time First Pennsylvania would be freed from the interest rate pinch.

But federal authorities rejected the plan and soon afterwards Mr Bunting left the bank. He was absent from the company's meeting on Tuesday but his name was on the lips of many shareholders who only a year before had loudly cheered him.

Mr Butler, who conducted the meeting, made frequent use of euphemisms for Mr Bunting, whom he blamed for problems that Mr Butler, a 30-year employee of First Pennsylvania had "inherited".

Noting that Mr Bunting had negotiated severance pay worth several hundred thousand dollars, one shareholder asked whether the bank "will be making use of Mr Bunting's services in this interval". The remark provoked laughter, but no apparent anger from shareholders, some of whose investments in First Pennsylvania are now worth about one tenth of what they once paid.

Douglas Campbell

Building societies' biggest issue

Margaret Stone

One of the opportunities term shares, building society insurance-linked schemes, subscription shares, escalator bonds, extra income accounts, and so on, have been flooding the market place.

The money generated by these new schemes, although not unimportant, is marginal. But instead of being able to arrange the way in which they each individually organize their rate structure to promote these schemes—which in some cases have amounted almost to loss leaders—building societies have had to bow to the official BSA rate structure. This has been extended to decree just how much extra societies should pay for, say, one or two-year term money.

Some changes clearly the order of the day, and Mr Leonard Williams, chief general manager of Britain's third largest society, the Nationwide, and present chairman of the Building Societies Association, appears to have nailed his colours to the mast. He wants to secure a substantial modification of the association's interest rate regulatory powers before his two-year term of office expires next May.

But freedom to tune interest rates to the tune in a far cry from seeking the total abolition of the interest rate underwriting—for which there appears to be little support, not even among the most aggressive of societies. "I don't think a return to the jungle would be in the national interest," Mr Williams says.

It is argued that agreement between the leading societies on the level of the principal rate paid to investors, the basic share rate, has contributed to an orderly market, which has been in everyone's best

Would the abolition of the cartel lead to a "disorderly" market? In 1974 the clearing banks found themselves with the freedom to pitch their own interest rates. With one, very brief exception, their interest rates have moved in line ever since.

One can also question whether an interest rate free-for-all would lead to permanently higher rates on both sides of the fence. Certainly, investors should be able to look forward to the higher payments of interest they have been deprived owing to the pre-occupation of governments, nearly everybody else, with the "plight" of borrowers (sitting on one of the best investments of the century).

But it is not necessarily the case that the mortgage interest rate would move to a permanently higher plateau, too. A different mix of investment funds and operating efficiency could produce a much wider variation and greater competition between societies than ever before.

In fact, there is a strong case for clearing apart the long-standing link between the mortgage and investment rates, whatever happens to the cartel. (It is already happening to some extent at the top end of the market, where the most successful now impose arbitrary differentials on the mortgage rate on big loans.)

On the other hand, there seems little doubt that if the cartel disappeared a host of smaller and medium-sized building societies would disappear with it, and possibly at a rapid rate.

The consequential administrative problem, possible lack of confidence and loss of community involvement (of increasing importance as societies examine their role in the housing scene) could prove an unexpectedly high price to pay for the increased competition between societies.

Business Diary: Whitehall's post haste • Landau gets his way

● Have you noticed the spate of senior posts in Whitehall which are being abolished or left unfilled? At the Department of Industry, deputy secretaries are leaving as if there were no tomorrow.

At the Treasury Fred Jones's post as head of industrial policy has been consolidated into the section run by Peter Middleton. Could all of this be related to a letter sent by the Prime Minister before Easter about the way in which the Whitehall mandarins are cluttering the cuts in the Civil Service?

Mrs. Thatcher's letter, sent to all the main Government departments, seems to have been brusque in tone. In it she drew attention to the fact that in all the job losses announced, not a single post at under-secretary level or above had, at that time, been the dust.

Whitehall has been quick to rectify the omission, but so far only through natural wastage.

It's an ill wind department... A man I know was sitting in a hotel room in Abu Dhabi recently watching television. He switched to the hotel's video channel and on came a westerner. This was obviously a home-grown television programme. He switched to the hotel's video channel and on came a westerner. This was obviously a home-grown television programme. He switched to the hotel's video channel and on came a westerner. This was obviously a home-grown television programme.

Dennis Landau, for just over five years the deputy chief executive of the giant Co-operative Wholesale Society, landed the top job in the Co-op movement as chief executive to the £1,700m-a-year Manchester-based CWS. He takes over from Sir Arthur Sugden next September when Sir Arthur retires.

Landau, who is 52 and essentially a production and general management man, has got the job against some heavy opposition. MSL, the management consultants, headhunted a shortlist of candidates from outside the Co-op movement and the CWS board was apparently satisfied they had been given a good choice on which to work.

There was strong lobbying from some in the movement to

John Nott, the Secretary of State for Trade, dropped an aside into his speech to the Advertising Association in Brighton yesterday. Nott said that his department, with 100 staff, managed to provide half of Britain's gnp. "We are trying to teach a lesson to a few other people, in particular the Department of Industry."

Predictably, Nott told the advertisement people that they were wonderful. The anti-advertising lobby, he said, were the sort of people who wanted a bland, uniform society.

move somebody with a strong retail background into the CWS, which is the main supplier of goods and services to the retail societies. Frank Doherty, at present running the Greater Nottingham Society and the London Society in tandem, was strongly tipped among the retail contenders from inside the movement.

Some CWS board members appeared to support the view that somebody was needed from the sharp end of the business now that the movement, with its sliding share of the market, was under strong pressure in the High Street.

But all this may have been a bit unfair to Landau. His early background was as a production chemist who at Cadbury

● A Briton, James Wood, is to take over from Jonathan Scott on the latter's resignation after five years as chairman and chief executive of the loss-making American supermarket group Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea.

Wood holds similar titles at Grand Union, a competitor which is part of Sir James Goldsmith's Cavenham Inc. Scott, who like Wood, is 50, plans to start a personal investment firm.

For the past two years the West German Tengelmann group, which is a big shareholder in A & PT has been trying to turn around the supermarket group.

Schweppes finished up as chairman of their food group. When he went to the CWS he was at first controller of the food division looking after production, marketing and distribution.

Since he became deputy chief executive he has become much more involved with retailing, especially as CWS has the Scottish retail society network under its wings. He has also been a director of Co-operative Retail Services (CRS), probably the most thriving retail section of the CWS.

Landau's salary will be at least £50,000 a year—anything over that figure was negotiable—but one perk is unlikely to change. He and Sir Arthur both have a classified Deterior Sovereign at their disposal.

● In Germany the women's place has traditionally been in the home. But when a new trend takes hold in the federal republic it spreads fast.

Now it seems that women school-leavers are rushing to take up apprenticeships in what has always been regarded as jobs for the boys.

The DHT, the umbrella organization for Germany's chambers of industry and commerce, has just reported a big jump in the number of girls training in industry.



The Co-op's Dennis Landau: they had him in stock.

collar apprenticeships last year against a rise of only 10 per cent in the number of girls learning a white collar profession.

However, women still have a good way to go before they can claim that they have the same opportunities as men. Girls filled only 43 per cent of apprenticeships last year and although the proportion of apprenticeship step forward since 1975 when less than 40 per cent of the training opportunities were filled by women, it seems that there will be some years to go before job opportunities are shared out fifty-fifty.

● Perhaps because France has a very active anti-nuclear movement, or because in this week of the apes-Luxembourg summit all things British are suspect, but the front porch of the British Consulate General in Bordeaux was jammed this week with non-nuclear rubbish by anti-British demonstrators.

The local anti-nuclear committee was protesting at the dumping by Britain of radioactive waste in the Bay of Biscay.

The British Embassy in Paris was somewhat taken aback by the news, since to the best of their recollection it is 18 years since Britain last dumped any nuclear waste into the bay.

Perhaps in 1958, therefore, a new generation of anti-nuclear protesters will demonstrate against the three leaks that have occurred so far this year at the nuclear waste reprocessing plant at La Hague near Cherbourg.

You never know what that lot at the Windscale nuclear waste reprocessing site are going to be up to next, but I thought they had gone a bit far when I found out that they have installed a "high performance scrubber" it turns out to be part of a device for limiting airborne radioactive emissions.

Ross Davies

NORTH ATLANTIC SECURITIES CORPORATION LIMITED

Interim Financial Statement for the six months ended 31st March, 1980

(Audited) Year ended 30th September 1979		(Unaudited) Six months ended 31st March 1980	Six months ended 31st March 1979
£		£	£
1,413,723	Gross revenue	775,791	571,057
401,256	Less: Expenses and interest	174,566	188,234
1,012,467	Net revenue before taxation	601,225	382,823
347,371	Less: Taxation	190,145	146,090
665,096		411,080	236,733
655,172	Less: Interim Dividend	65,172	209,655
29,924	NET REVENUE RETAINED	£105,219	£27,078
3.75p per share for the year	*Dividend on Ordinary Shares payable 29th May, 1980	1.75p per share	1.20p per share
132.4p x.d.	*Net Asset Value per Ordinary Share at end of period	223.4p x.d.	138.4p x.d.
127p x.d.	*Net Asset Value per Ordinary Share assuming full conversion of Convertible Loan Stock	119.5p x.d.	132.4p x.d.

*The increase in the interim dividend is as forecast in the Chairman's Statement of 30th September, 1979.

£Due to the abolition of exchange control there is now no investment currency premium. (31st March, 1979 = 10.4p per share, 30th September, 1979 = 6p per share).



**It's not exactly Croydon High St.,
but you can still buy 14 different Reckitt & Colman brands.**

One of the great strengths of Reckitt & Colman lies in the large number of different products it makes.

There are hundreds of them worldwide, many leaders in their field, and most related to basic, everyday human needs.

Which is why even in a tiny shop like this, you're likely to find over a dozen Reckitt & Colman brands; and in a big supermarket it could be well over 50.

Another of the great strengths of our company lies in its wide geographical spread. The picture above was taken in Malaysia; it's only one of 40 different countries in which we operate.

In many of these countries we both manufacture and sell. In addition, we are large exporters from the UK, winning in 1979 the coveted Queen's Award for Export Achievement.

However, in certain times, trading extensively abroad brings problems as well as rewards. For example, in 1979 Reckitt & Colman, in common with other big British companies trading overseas, was adversely affected by the strength of sterling.

Sterling's high price meant that the earnings shown for our overseas companies translated into fewer pounds.

It also affected our revenue on exports from the UK—for holding our prices at foreign currency rates meant accepting lower profits in sterling terms.

On a more specific level, Reckitt & Colman faced two other setbacks during last year. The first was the lorry drivers' strike in the UK. The second was difficult trading in some parts of our North American business; steps have been taken to deal with this.

It is not surprising, therefore, that our profit before tax in 1979 was down on the 1978 figure: at £51 million, as against £61 million.

However, it is important to judge a company like Reckitt & Colman, not on one year's figures, but on its long term performance, strengths and prospects.

Our long term record is one of almost continual growth.

Indeed, in 1979 the turnover improved to £659 million as against a figure of £607 million in 1978.

With brands like Dettol, Robinson's

drinks, Supersoft, Lemsip, Gale's Honey and Winsor & Newton our product strength is undeniable.

And perhaps the most significant indication of our own belief in our future prosperity is our decision to increase dividends for the year to 8.5p per share so as to restore to shareholders most of the loss in the purchasing power of dividends which took place while dividend controls were in force.

If you would like a free copy of our 1979 Report and Accounts, please send the coupon.

Reckitt & Colman

Group Headquarters: 1-17 Burlington Lane, London, W4 2RW.

To: Reckitt & Colman, FREEPOST, London, W4 2BR.
Please send me a copy of Reckitt & Colman's 1979 Annual Report.
(Postage is paid. Please do not stamp the envelope.)

Name _____

Address _____



FINANCIAL NEWS

Maple rejects second bid by Waring

By Rosemary Unsworth
The board of Maple Holdings, the furniture chain, has rejected the improved offer, valued at £5.77m, from Waring and Gillow, another retailer.

The second offer, which was widely expected after the rejection of the first, valued the group at £8.4m—was described last night by Maple chairman, Mr David Keys, as unsatisfactory. He said that shareholders should take no action until they have heard from the Maple board.

The terms of the new offer are 35p in cash for every ordinary share, compared with the previous 30p, or one Waring share plus 312p cash for every 12 Maple shares. Ordinary shareholders will also receive and retain a final Maple dividend of 1.25p.

Waring and Gillow have received acceptances for 3.57 per cent of ordinary shares which includes those bought in the market since the first offer was made, and 33.57 per cent of acceptances for the preference shares. Managing director, Mr John Cussing said the improved offer was final and fully reflected Maple's value.

Mr Keys said Waring's objection to Maple's property revaluation included in its defence document which put net assets at 351p a share on the grounds that it was subject to capital gains tax was irrelevant as Maple's properties were not far sale.

Bank Base Rates

ABN Bank	17%
Barclays Bank	17%
BCCI Bank	17%
Consolidated Credit	17%
C. Hoare & Co.	17%
Lloyds Bank	17%
London Mercantile	17%
Midland Bank	17%
Nat Westminster	17%
Royal Bank	17%
TSB	17%
Williams & Glyn's	17%

* 7 day deposit on sums of £10,000 and under 10% up to £250,000 15% " over £250,000 18% ".

Visitors to Britain

Interested in INDUSTRIAL DOORS

before returning home please telephone David Armstrong to discuss industrial doors and security measures in your country. Naturally confidential.

SHUTTER DOORS LTD.
Wharf Road Industrial Estate,
Pinner, Middx. N9 1LE
Tel. 0181 873 0101
Telex 37720

Stock markets

Interest rate hopes boost trading

Hopes of an imminent cut in MLR coupled with another strong performance on Wall Street provided a lively session on the London markets yesterday.

Buyers were clearly in evidence from the start with gilt-edged properties and oils coming in for particular scrutiny.

But it was gilts that eventually predominated as thoughts about Iran and the worsening international scene were pushed to one side amid hopes of cheaper money soon. Rises of up to £1 were common across the board as strong buying enabled jobbers to push prices higher throughout the morning session.

At the longer end of the market prices reached as much as £1 higher before profit taking and worries over the kidnapping of a policeman at the Iranian embassy in London saw margins narrow to about £1 at the close.

Shorts also got off to a firm start with prices again expanding around £1 until rumours of another clash between US and Iranian airlines over the Gulf of Oman prompted profit taking. In the event, prices closed with marginal rises of about £1.

Jobbers still remain sceptical about any fall in MLR. The end of June is favoured by most as the earliest date possible.

In equities oils came in for further speculative attention, particularly among the North Sea issues, as worries over the Iranian crisis continued to dominate proceedings. However, by the close profit taking and small pockets of nervousness had kept prices off the top.

This was reflected throughout the market by the FT Index which, after being 5.0 up at midday, closed only 3.7 higher at 440.4.

Leading industrials encountered serious backing early on despite very little institutional support, but had drifted lower by the close. BAT's, renoting 15 month figures, took star billing. With profits above most market expectations, the shares

rose 14p to 245p. ICI improved 4p to 366p and Pilkington Bros rose 3p to 206p. Rises of a couple of pence were seen in Dunlop at 58p and Courtaulds at 68p.

In oils speculative attention was mainly directed at the second liners, although Ultramar with figures due out soon was boosted by 24p to 652p. Elsewhere among the majors

The sharp rise in Lister & Company's share price yesterday, which brought it up to 53p, added evidence to rumours that Nottingham Manufacturing was about to launch a bid. Lister chairman, Mr Isaac Kornberg, said it was policy to notify shareholders first of any approaches.

The threat of further violence in the Middle East left most prices little changed. BP was unmoved at 332p, but Shell improved 2p to 348p.

However, among second-liners the findings of its inland test borings at Rumsig, which helped Carless Capel 7p to 124p and its partner in the venture Candecca 11p to 125p.

Speculative buying in a thin market did wonders for Clyde

Pet. 45p stronger at 466p and put 6p on IC Gas at 800p. But profit-taking left Lasso 15p off at 553p. Tricentral 4p lower at 330p and International Thomson 3p easier at 407p.

Tal kot cheaper money immediately drew inquiry among property shares where prices were soon racing ahead.

Land Secs rose 3p to 334p, Hammerman "A" 5p to 875p and MEPC 2p to 213p. Reports of an asset revaluation also benefited Property Partnerships 23p to 208p.

In banks Gerard & National rose 5p to 224p following its annual statement and Jessel Toyne advanced 4p to 70p but the big four clearers were all easier. Barclays slipped 5p to 421p, Nat West 3p to 325p, Midland 5p to 339p and Lloyds 5p to 290p.

In stores Maples rose 4p to 351p, despite its rejection of the latest approach from Waring & Gillow, 2p lower at 110p. Speculative support was also directed at Owen Owen 2p better at 135p, Grant Bros 10p to 95p and Elys (Wimbledon) 8p to 160p.

At 421p, Nat West 3p to 325p, Midland 5p to 339p and Lloyds 5p to 290p.

Latest results

Company	Sales	Profit	Div	Pay	Year's
Int of Fin	16,614.7	1,501.4	5.00	7.00	total
Asahi Mica (F)	8,915.6	561.4	6.00	22.37	(14.52)
BAT Inds (F)	82,170.4	4,725.33	0.90	1.61	(1.3)
Cent & Sherwood (F)	3,012.70	0.06	10.92	—	—
Comfort Hotels (F)	18,518.2	2,354.37	3.85	10.92	—
Common Bros (14)	—	0.55	0.50	30.5	—
Fundinvest (1)	—	0.34	1.78	31.5	—
T. C. Harrison (F)	7,315.6	3,761.35	2.03	2.95	(2.46)
Gerrard & Nat Inds (F)	1,171.0	1.10	1.10	12.05	(1.12)
Hawthorn Leslie (1)	1,410.12	0.23	1.51	2.7	—
Jessel Toyne (F)	—	0.05	2.87	4.6	(3.6)
Minty (F)	11,101.6	0.40	9.05	22.5	—
Monks & Blakey (F)	19,615.4	0.14	0.21	3.57	(1.78)
Scott Heritage (F)	38,212.7	2,981.58	1.50	2.51	(1.58)
South St Anny's (F)	39,336.1	1,101.03	5.12	8.05	(5.5)
Telephone Rentals (F)	24,120.2	1,171.0	1.54	7.5	(6.6)
Turrit (F)	—	0.50	3.75	2.3	—
Uniflex Hides (F)	11,810.6	0.50	1.53	—	—
Whitman Kerve (F)	—	0.73	1.54	3.54	(3.2)

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply net dividend by 1.428. Profits are shown pre-tax figures. * First interim for 1980. † 8 months. ‡ Loss. § Adjusted for

Call for nominee law review

By Our Financial Staff
A story of asset-stripping involving seven public companies is told in a massive Department of Trade report published yesterday. The report centres on the activities of one-time company promoters Mr Ram Kapur, Mr Frank Farrow and their associates.

The inspectors recommend that further consideration should be given to the law affecting nominee shareholders and directors, particularly of offshore companies.

Mr Peter Millett, QC, and Mr Ian Bowie said in their report that it cannot be too strongly emphasized that the law recognizes no such creature as a nominee director.

In the early 1970s, Mr Farrow and Mr Kapur controlled a string of companies that held

a variety of assets, including Veeva's Restaurant in Regent Street, London, and Gwyeth Castle in Abergelle, north Wales.

From being a prosperous if unexciting public company, Darjeeling Holdings became an insolvent one after Mr Farrow and Mr Kapur and their associates took control, said the report.

The investigators admit that they have been unable to fit all the various transactions that took place into any single or consistent overall scheme. But they say that the affairs were conducted without regard to the interests of the companies themselves or those of outside shareholders, and with a view to the depletion of the companies' assets to the ultimate

enrichment of Mr Farrow and Mr Kapur.

The report also investigated the impression given by some witnesses that a solicitor, Mr Judah Binstock, now apparently resident in Spain, was ultimately responsible for the schemes to strip assets from the Darjeeling company and the beneficiary of the nominee companies' manipulation. But they add: "We have received clear evidence from more than one source, which we have no reason to disbelieve, that Mr Binstock knew of the scheme at the time."

The other shell companies covered by the reports were the Central Provinces Mangrove Ore Company, Data Investments, Vivella, Woodend, Adamstown and Tamila.

Marks & Spencer forms captive insurance group

By Richard Allen
Insurance Correspondent

Marks & Spencer has joined a growing list of British companies which have formed their own captive insurance companies to avoid the rising cost of risk cover.

The group which has hitherto placed its various insurances in the London market direct, has hired Lloyd's broker, Lowndes Lambert to manage the new subsidiary M & S Insurance, which is based in Guernsey.

It will initially write a paid up capital of £150,000. Business will continue to be placed with the Prudential Group and the M & S captive will take a share on a co-insurance basis.

Hill Samuel in computer sale

Hill Samuel the merchant banking group has sold its wholly-owned computer subsidiary, Lowndes-Ajax Computer Service to Group CIG of Brussels. The full price is yet to be determined in the light of audited accounts, but is expected to be about £2.5m.

A spokesman for Hill Samuel said yesterday that Lowndes-Ajax, which had originally been launched as an in-house computer service, had grown to a size where it needed to be part of a larger computer company. Hill Samuel itself is increasingly using mini-computers for its own internal needs and can hire main-frame computer services where these are needed.

For the year to March, Lowndes-Ajax made pre-tax profits of £447,000 and it has tangible assets of £600,000. Hill Samuel will thus increase its disclosed shareholders' funds by some £2.3m to around £85m. The money raised is expected to be used in Hill Samuel's main-line business of banking and insurance.

Northern. The exact amount of the price has yet to be determined but will not exceed £1m. Sedgwick also reported that in a joint venture with a subsidiary of Wingate Holdings, it has entered into a contract, conditional on securing planning permission to erect an office block, to purchase for £6.6m from the Greater London Council a site in Aldgate.

The £6.6m would be met from Sedgwick's existing cash resources.

J. F. Nash sells McCoy Hotels

In accordance with its stated policy of concentrating its activities in fields of motor manufacture, packaging and engineering, J. F. Nash Securities has sold the share capital of its subsidiary, McCoy Hotels to Seven Seas Finance for a cash consideration of £186,000.

In addition, Nash received loan repayments of £37,000 and these proceeds have been applied to reducing short-term borrowings.

Another loan raised by Lorrho

The Dm50m seven-year Eurobond for Lorrho was yesterday priced at 99 1/8 and bears a coupon of 9 1/8 per cent according to the issue's lead manager, Berliner Handels und Frankfurt Bank.

With the 40m Swiss francs loan it is raising on the Swiss Market, Lorrho will have raised the equivalent of about £25m in recent weeks.

National Westminster to launch bond fund

National Westminster Bank is launching an international bond fund, to be managed from Jersey, which will invest mainly in fixed interest securities that are free of withholding taxes.

The fund, denominated in sterling, will offer participating preference shares at 50p each up to May 21, after which date the price of the shares will reflect the fund's net asset value.

Sedgwick Group acquisition

Agreement in principle has been reached for Sedgwick, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Sedgwick Group, to acquire the whole of the share capital of the holding companies of Bankart Midlands and Bankart

Advance agree bid for Richmond Laundry

Advance Laundries is making an agreed bid for Richmond Park Laundry Company, both are subsidiaries of British Electric Traction Company.

Terms are 18p cash per Richmond share. Richmond shareholders will retain dividend of 2p gross for 1979.

BE owns 93 per cent of the ordinary capital and also preference capital of Richmond.

Improvement at Charles Clifford

Charles Clifford Industries had sales for 1979 of £11.8m compared with £9.7m in the previous year. Trading profit was £230,500 against a loss of £171,300. Earnings per share were 10.7p (last 44.3p).

LASMO chief gives dividend hint

Substantial cash flow as a result of higher crude prices and increased production from the North Sea Ninian field should enable London & Scottish Marine Oil to make a maiden dividend in the second half of 1980, or the first half of 1981, according to chairman Mr Geoffrey Searle. The annual re-

Stanley may buy rest of Morris

By Catherine Gunn

Paint and wallpaper stores group AG Stanley and Imperial Group's pension fund ITC are now definitely talking terms for the sale of OTC's 12 per cent stake in Morris and Blakey Wall Paper's A shares, after a recent frosty silence. ITC refused 13p a share when AG Stanley acquired the bulk of M&B in June 1979. The consent to the sale of a minimum of 11 of the 13 remaining A shareholders is also needed before M&B can be completely blended into AG Stanley.

Including property sales, Morris and Blakey contributed £173,000 in the last half to AG Stanley's total 1979 pre-tax profit of £228m (against £193m in 1978). After paying its own properties by £2m, and taking late 1978 valuations of the Berger and M&B stores, A G Stanley's total properties are now valued at £6.89m. It has 267 stores now, and aims for 300 by the year-end.

Mr Malcolm Stanley, chairman, reckons that the M&B properties are worth three times their book value, and marginally profitable. The stores could be sold to finance fresh expansion.

Extraordinary items—the cost of acquisitions and writing off goodwill—came to £1m. The dividend has risen by just over half and has a gross yield of 4.7 per cent at 751p a share.

Group turnover came to £38.2m against £21.7m, including £5.7m from M&B. Paint and wallpaper sales provided 40 per cent of that apiece, and ceramic tiles another 3 to 10 per cent. After paying its own properties by £2m, and taking late 1978 valuations of the Berger and M&B stores, A G Stanley's total properties are now valued at £6.89m. It has 267 stores now, and aims for 300 by the year-end.

Mr Malcolm Stanley, chairman, reckons that the M&B properties are worth three times their book value, and marginally profitable. The stores could be sold to finance fresh expansion.

Henderson Group to extend franchise

By Bryan Appleyard

P C Henderson Group, the industrial and domestic sliding doors company, is to give votes to all its non-voting shares. The announcement was made on the back of news of a 38 per cent increase in profits for the year to March 1.

Profits rose from £2m to £2.8m on sales up from £24.3m to £29.3m. The results displayed the usual heavy second-half weighting with £16.35m of the sales coming in the latter six months as well as £2.1m of profits at the trading level.

A substantial portion of the profits improvement came from correcting areas of low profitability and loss makers. Specifically, loss-making operations in Germany and Australia, though remaining in the red, showed improvement and are expected to make profits this year.

Elsewhere overseas the results were all better, though the returns are still low relative to the United Kingdom performance and management is concentrating on improving this.

In the United Kingdom, industrial door doubled their profits contribution to £600,000 and growth in this area is expected to continue, though at a slower pace.

The year left the balance sheet substantially stronger with net overdrafts down by £1m to £981,000. This year, however, there will be a cash outflow because of a capital spending programme of £1m against £630,000 and an increase in working capital requirements.

The capital reorganisation will involve a one-for-ten scrip to ordinary shareholders to compensate for the enfranchisement of the A holders. In addition the capital is being increased via a scrip issue which will convert the 10p shares to 25p shares. This will take the paid up capital to over £1m.

The significance of all these moves is that they will attract stronger institutional support for the shares.

The expected improvement in trading will then strengthen Henderson's position to make an acquisition for shares—it is looking both at home and overseas—or to make a rights issue. The latter could be useful against the negative cash flow this year or to finance a cash acquisition.

The board forecast total dividends of 6.5p net at the interim stage but, in the event, it is paying a final of 8.2p gross, making a total of 11.4p gross for the year.

Telephone Rentals edges to £11m

Business at Telephone Rentals in 1979 was hampered by last summer's engineering strike, and to a lesser degree by the road haulage strike earlier in the year.

As a result second-half profits eased fractionally, but full-year pretax profits to end-December crept up from £10.9m to £11.3m including interest received of £415,000.

Turnover rose to £39.9m against £36.1m in 1978 with rentals providing £21.4m of that. At 206p the shares yield 5.2 per

cent gross after a 15.1 per cent dividend increase, and trade on a high 14.8 P/E ratio on a fully taxed basis. No provision was made for deferred tax.

Telephone Rentals' main supplier has short of components during the engineering strike and the equipment it did have could not always be installed because of picketing at clients' premises. But that business is coming through now, and turnover in the first three months of 1980 has benefited, accordingly.

Cash for N Sea firm

By Michael Prest


Two leading City investment institutions are outbidding each other to lend venture capital to a company whose assets stand at £13m.

The company, Drilling Tools North Sea, was formed in 1973 by Mr Charles Noble, a partner in stockbrokers Reddick, Scrimgeour & Gumbrell. The company hitherto drilled equipment to companies operating in the North Sea and has a small engineering subsidiary in Great Yarmouth. Last March Hambros Bank made a offer for DTNS on behalf of a new company called Dawsons. The offer valued the North Sea ventures at £2.1m.

But Mr Noble recommended that no action be taken. Industrial and Commercial Finance Corporation, pitched in a month later with an offer valuing DTNS at £2.3m.

The second offer, made on behalf of another company called Plumcloud, was recommended by Mr Noble.

Hambros has now returned to the fray. The latest cash-only offer puts a value of £2.4m on the company. But Mr Noble and other shareholders are convinced that as the North Sea boom continues, the outlook for DTNS is excellent. The company has paid dividends since only 1977 and in 1979 made pre-tax profits of £353,000.



HUGH MACKAY AND COMPANY LIMITED

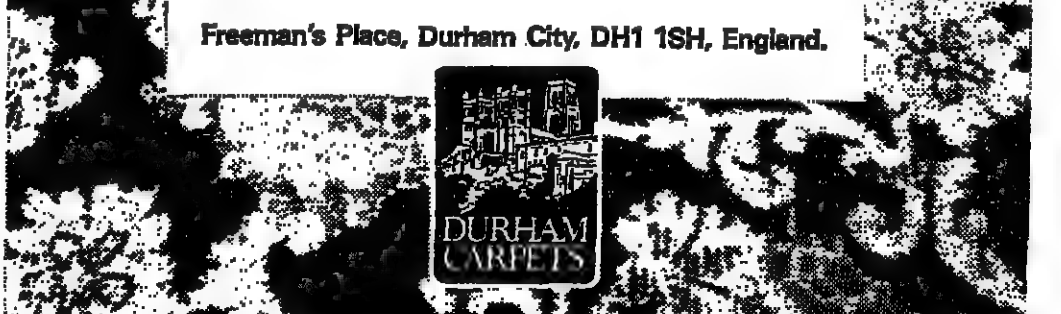
Manufacturers of Durham Carpets

AT THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING IN DURHAM MR JOHN MACKAY REPORTED:-

"The company is reacting positively and realistically to difficult trading conditions within the carpet industry by —

- developing new and exciting ranges;
- design innovation;
- consolidating all its resources as a stable base for future developments."

Freeman's Place, Durham City, DH1 1SH, England.



McKechie Brothers

INTERIM RESULTS—UNAUDITED

	Half-year ended 31st January 1980	Year ended 31st July 1979	Year ended 31st July 1978
Sales	£2,000	£2,000	£2,000
Operating Profit	68,175	55,337	121,146
Share of Profits of Associates	6,384	5,427	12,684
Net Profit	2,778	1,623	3,712
Ordinary Dividend	4,744	3,823	10,013
Earnings per Ordinary Share	882	880	2,989
	11.0p	9.0p	23.3p

NOTES—(1) The Directors have declared an interim dividend of 2.00p (1979 2.00p) per Ordinary Share on which shareholders resident in the United Kingdom will be entitled to a tax credit of 0.85714p making the equivalent of a gross dividend of 2.85714p (1979 2.85714p). This dividend will be paid on 11th June, 1980 to members on the register at the close of business on 22nd May, 1980.

(2) The expenditure on meals, stocks not covered by sales contracts, and not taken into account in this Statement, amounts to £169,000 after taxation. Any adjustment required at 31st July, 1980 will be dealt with as usual by transfer to or from Reserves.

Review by Mr. C. C. Taylor, Chairman:

"The half year has shown a satisfactory increase in net profit over the corresponding period of last year despite an estimated loss of £1m potential trading profit as a result of the U.K. engineering strike. All geographic areas showed useful improvements, the revival of the South African economy and buoyant conditions in New Zealand being particularly helpful.

The rise in overseas earnings seems likely to continue and will compensate for the more difficult trading expected in the U.K. We shall be disappointed if we do not reach last year's profit."

McKechie Brothers Limited ALDRIDGE, WALSALL WS9 8DS.

MACFARLANE GROUP (Glansman) Limited

	1979	1978
Year ended 31st December	1979	1978
Sales	15,894	13,265
Profit before Tax	1,668	1,207
Earnings per Ordinary Share	12.33p	8.43p
Dividends per Ordinary Share	4.4p	4.288p

Mr Norman Macfarlane, Chairman, reports:

- * Group profits and sales up 38% and 20% respectively were both records
- * Scrip issue of 1 for 4
- * Effective 25% increase in dividend following last year's scrip issue

Copies of the report and accounts may be obtained from The Secretary, Macfarlane Group (Glansman) Ltd., Sutcliffe Road, Glasgow G13 1AH.

CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY LIMITED

A YEAR OF RECORD GROWTH

At the 112th Annual General Meeting of the Co-operative Insurance Society Limited held in Manchester on April 30, 1980, Mr. Hedley Whitehead, Chairman, made the following statement.

I am pleased to report that 1979 was a very satisfactory year for most aspects of the Society's business. The results are given in detail later in this report, but the main features were: record rates of growth in premium income and investment income; an exceptionally large increase in new life insurance business; higher bonus additions to the benefits under life insurance policies; and an improved operating profit on the non-life business.

The Society's progress in 1979 was an encouraging conclusion to a difficult decade. The 1970s brought many problems for the insurance industry, as they did for other sectors of the economy. We had to contend with inflation at levels not previously experienced in this country, widely fluctuating investment markets, extensive new legislation, and changes in the pattern of the insurance needs of the public.

Of these challenges, inflation was much the most serious for us. Insurance is a labour-intensive industry, and labour costs, including national insurance and pension costs, rose for nearly 80 per cent of the Society's total operating expenses. In periods of high and increasing rates of inflation such as we experienced in the last few years, it is very difficult to hold the reins on operating expenses within a reasonable proportion of the premiums paid by the policyholders, especially with the life assurance business, where we cannot increase premiums on existing policies. At the CIS we have constantly made, in our policyholders' interests, to improve our efficiency.

In the last decade there have been extensive changes in our organisational structure, and operating methods—in new business production, administration and servicing of the business—all aimed at making the most effective use of our work force. We are now handling more business with 20 per cent fewer staff than at the beginning of the decade and I am happy to record that the reduction in staff has been achieved entirely by natural wastage and by the co-operation of the trades unions in the introduction of new working methods and the revision of staffing levels. The beneficial effects of the efforts that all our staff have made and the changes in which they have co-operated are shown in the Society's big expansion of business in 1979, and the modest level of its operating expenses.

But what of the new decade that has just begun? What further changes may we expect in an era when the pace of technological innovation will quicken? How will they affect our business of providing home service insurance?

There have been some suggestions that in the 1980s the business of home service insurance companies will develop more slowly than other types of insurance companies, and will eventually start to decline. Those who make these suggestions have in mind the way in which personal services in many other fields have reduced because of the cost of providing them; for example, the advent of super-stores and "serve yourself" retailing; or the huge growth of "do-it-yourself" in home decorating and maintenance.

At the CIS, we do not accept this gloomy view of the future. This is because of our conviction that home service is the only way in which the insurance needs of the great mass of the public can be adequately catered for; and because home service can be the most efficient and economical way of providing the necessary insurances and servicing them.

Were it not for home service insurance, far fewer of the ordinary families in this country would have adequate insurance protection. We acknowledge that insurance brokers provide a useful service for many people, but we do not believe that they are able to ensure that the great majority of ordinary working men and women have the insurance protection they need. Human nature being what it is, most of us require some friendly persuasion to buy the intangible, even if necessary, benefits of insurance in preference to the tangible goods that we can otherwise enjoy with the money. It is therefore a fact of life that most people who happily and readily take out a policy as the result of a home visit by an insurance agent would not have taken the trouble to call at an insurance broker's office for that purpose.

Nor should it be thought that home service is an expensive way of providing insurance services. The ratio of expenses to premiums on personal life assurance policies is higher amongst home service companies than in most other types of insurance, but this is because the average size of policy issued by the home service companies is smaller, and not because the cost of home service is higher. If expenses are expressed per policy in force, a truer picture emerges: on this basis the expenses of the CIS on personal life policies are amongst the lowest in the industry.

It is often overlooked by those who bemoan the services of insurance that the business of the home service insurance companies has long ago

moved beyond the provision mainly of industrial assurance—the smaller life assurance policies where the premiums are expressed to be payable monthly (or one time, weekly) and are collected at the homes of the policyholders. Industrial life assurance is still very important, but the larger, ordinary life insurances, and household and motor insurances are now a major part of their business. The great majority of personal life assurance policies are issued by the home service insurance companies; although the average size of these policies is naturally smaller than the average size of personal policies issued by the remainder of the life assurance industry, nevertheless the policies issued by the home service offices account for nearly half the new life premium income of the industry on personal policies. In addition, these offices issue significant proportions of the household insurance policies and private motor vehicle policies. In other words they cater for all the insurance needs of the average family, and the composition of their business has changed as the average family's real income and living standards have grown over the years.

Just as we at the CIS, and other home service companies, have adapted our business methods and the range of insurances we offer so as to meet the changing circumstances of the average family, so, in my view, will we be able to adapt to the changes that may take place in the 1980s. The amount of time spent by the full-time agents in collecting premiums will decline as more people have their wages paid into bank and credit cards, or of facilities like credit cards and debit cards. However, I am quite confident that we can cope with these changes. There is already much less time spent by full-time agents on collecting premiums than there was in the past. At one time the premiums on industrial life policies were usually collected weekly. Gradually the policyholders have been encouraged to pay, first to fortnightly and now to monthly in the great majority of cases.

There have been other substantial changes over the years in the content of the agent's work. The administrative systems and the extensive use of computer-based methods have relieved him of much of the tedious, but very tedious, work he formerly had to undertake in accounting for collections and supplying information about changes in the business on his agency.

In consequence, most CIS agents now spend the greater part of their time on writing new business, and servicing claims and other matters affecting the policyholders. We foresee that, in the 1980s, these functions will become an even more prominent part of an agent's work. We believe also that the agents' services will be required to an increasing extent as the living standards of the average family continue to rise and their needs for insurance are enlarged.

It would be foolish to think there will be no problems for us in the 1980s. Undoubtedly there will be. But I am confident that there will also be increasing opportunities for the Society to develop its services to the public and that the Society has the right patterns of business and of organization to make the most of those opportunities.

After this look ahead to the future, let us turn to the affairs of 1979 and my detailed comments about the Society's progress.

Investments

The interest yields available on investments in British Government and local authority securities remained high in 1979. This was an inevitable consequence of the official policies of restricting monetary growth in a period when the demand for finance from both the public and private sectors continued to be very strong. There was a further sharp rise in interest rates in November and, at the end of 1979, the yields on long-dated stocks were 14-15 per cent, about 10 percentage points more than at the beginning of the year. Short-term interest rates were even higher, being around 17 per cent at the end of 1979, as compared with 11 per cent when the year began.

The general level of ordinary share prices rose by nearly 30 per cent during the period just prior to the general election in May in an over-optimistic anticipation of the effects of the return to power of a Conservative Government. However, share prices fell back as the year progressed and the outlook for business activity and company profits worsened. By the end of the year, the overall level of share prices was only about 4 per cent more than at the beginning of the year. There were, however, widely divergent trends in the share prices of different classes of companies: for example, oil companies shares rose nearly 11 per cent during 1979, whereas engineering companies' shares fell by 20 per cent.

In the property investment market the demand for investment in the better types of commercial and residential property was strong, and the interest yields obtainable on these kinds of investments tended to fall over the year.

Of the Society's investments during the year for the long-term business fund, approximately 50 per cent were in British Government and other fixed-interest securities, 35 per cent in ordinary shares and 15 per cent in property. In the general business fund, 80 per cent of the investments in 1979 were in British Government and other fixed-interest securities, 15 per cent in ordinary shares and 5 per cent in property.

There was substantial growth of investment income during 1979, the income being £80.5 million in the long-term business fund, as compared with £54.5 million in 1978, and £163 million in the general business fund as compared with £122 million in 1978. The main reasons for these big increases were the high interest returns on investments in British Government and other fixed-interest securities and the large uplifts in the ordinary share dividends arising from many companies following the lapsing during 1979 of statutory restriction of increases in dividends.

The total value of the Society's investments at the end of 1979 on the basis prescribed by Regulations under the Insurance Companies Act 1974 was substantially in excess of the value at which they are stated in the accounts. The distribution of the investment income was different between the long-term business fund and the general business fund. This reflects the different nature of the liabilities of the two funds. The long-term business fund represents the long-term savings of the Society's life assurance policyholders, the whole of the profits of this business, which arise largely from investment income, being used for their benefit. Substantial proportions of the fund are invested in ordinary shares and properties, where there is the prospect of long-term growth of income and capital values which will help to preserve the real value of the policyholders' savings in an inflationary period when money is losing its value.

The general business fund represents the amounts held at the end of 1979 to meet claims under motor, property and other non-life insurances, then in force. The liabilities of this fund will therefore arise very much sooner than those of the long-term business fund, a major proportion of the fund is invested in shorter-dated British Government and other fixed-interest securities.

Life Insurance

The most noteworthy feature of the year was the big increase in new business. The annual premium income on new policies was £39.3 million, over 40 per cent more than in 1978, which was itself a good year for new business. The new sums assured (including the capital value of income benefits) were £1,042 million, the first occasion on which the total of £1,000 million new sums assured in a year has been reached. The increase in new business was particularly marked in the industrial section, where the annual premium income on new policies at £24.9 million, was 50 per cent greater than in 1978, which was itself a good year for new business. The percentage increase in new premium income achieved by the Society, in both the industrial and the ordinary sections, was materially more than the average for the corresponding business of the insurance industry as a whole. These results reflect great credit on the agency force and on those concerned with the management of the life insurance business.

The total life assurance premium income also grew substantially, rising by £35 million, from £132 million in 1978 to £167 million in 1979. Part of this increase, however, was of a special character, being a consequence of the introduction in April 1979 of the new system of granting tax relief on life assurance premiums. Under the new system, policyholders deduct the tax relief from the premium and pay the net amount to the insurance company, which recovers the amount so deducted in bulk from the Inland Revenue. Because of the excessive amount of work and expense that would have been involved in adjusting the premiums on the many millions of small industrial life policies in force when the new system was introduced, there were special arrangements for existing industrial life policies with a premium payable in 1979. The premium was statutory increased, with an appropriate increase in the benefits under the policy, so that the net amount payable after deducting the tax relief was the same as the premium payable before April 1979. The amount of tax relief recovered by the Society from the Inland Revenue in respect of such policies in 1979 was £11 million, which helped to enlarge the growth in premium income to the record level achieved.

Where the premium under an industrial life policy is payable in 1979, the policyholder had the option of deducting the tax relief from each premium, or continuing to pay the same amount as before. The latter option, an increase in the benefits under the policy, as in the case of the smaller industrial life policies. I am delighted to say that almost all the policyholders to whom this option was available showed their confidence in the Society by choosing the second alternative of continuing to pay the same amount as before. The Society and receiving increased benefits.

Since April, 1979 new industrial life policies have been issued on the basis that the premium payable in 1979 is the same as the premium payable after tax relief and the benefits are those corresponding to the gross amount of premium before tax relief. On this basis the same amount of premium will continue to be paid when the rate of tax relief changes, and the necessary adjustment will be made in the benefits provided by the policy. This method of accommodation

the new system of tax relief has great administrative advantages, but it also afforded our agency force and prospective policyholders the opportunity of considering larger policies, which are more appropriate in an inflationary era, than they might otherwise have done. This was a significant factor in the big expansion of new business in the industrial section in 1979. The surplus on our life business has again risen and I am pleased to announce increases in our bonus rates. In the ordinary section, rates of reversionary bonus have been increased from 4.20 per cent to 4.50 per cent for assurances and from 7.75 per cent to 8.50 per cent for pension assurances and reversionary benefits. In the industrial section, the rate of reversionary bonus on the main tables has been increased from 2.50 per cent to 2.75 per cent. There have also been improvements in our terminal bonuses, which for ordinary section assurance policies now range from 0.5 per cent of the par value of the policy to policies with four complete years' premiums due and paid, to 107 per cent for policies with 50 or more complete years' premiums due and paid. In the industrial section, terminal bonuses on the main tables range from 0.4 per cent to 77.5 per cent.

Motor Insurance

The premium income increased by £11.6 million, from £53.3 million in 1978 to £64.9 million in 1979. The severe winter conditions in the early part of 1979 brought an increase in the number of claims, but the additional claims cost compared with that which might have been expected in a normal winter has been estimated at roughly £1.2 million. There was again a marked aggravation of the cost of claims in the latter part of the year by the increase from 8 per cent to 15 per cent in the rate of value-added tax. The account shows an underwriting loss of £2.6 million, but after the effect of the investment income on the technical reserves it shows an operating profit of £6.6 million compared with £5.8 million in the previous year.

Our new motor vehicle policy to which I referred last year has been well received. The simplified wording makes the policy much easier to read and understand, and we believe that this will be especially helpful to policyholders who have to make claims. The wider form of cover provided by this new policy has now been extended to all our existing policyholders.

We are continuing the system of introducing two years ago, whereby policyholders who have been insured with us for a few years and whose premiums have substantially contributed to the surplus in our motor accounts are entitled to participate in the surplus by way of a discount from the next renewal premium. The special discount will be at the same rate as that declared last year. Thus a discount which under our points rating system amounted to a deduction of one point (just under 6 per cent) will be granted on all individual policies for motorists whose policies fall due for renewal between 1st July, 1980 and 30th June, 1981, and who at the date of renewal have been insured with us for at least three years.

Our motor premium rates have not been increased since July 1979, but with the current increase in the rate of inflation and the additional costs which are being met by the motor insurance companies, it will be necessary to increase our premium rates substantially from July 1980. The premium rates structure is being simplified for the purpose of the new policy, while maintaining the principle of ensuring that the cost of providing insurance is shared equitably between one society and another.

Property Insurance

The premium income increased by £11.5 million, from £41.7 million to £53.2 million. The unusually severe weather in the early months of 1979 had a much greater effect on the property account than on the motor account, and there was a further setback at the end of the year as a result of the drop in the value of property in the South West of England. The result is that the account shows an underwriting loss of £0.9 million compared with a profit of £0.6 million in 1978. After bringing in the technical reserves there is an operating profit of £3.2 million compared with £3.7 million in 1978.

Other classes of Non-Life Business

The premium income from the other classes of non-life business increased from £11.7 million to £13.1 million and these classes produced an underwriting loss of £0.1 million. After bringing in the technical reserves there is an operating profit of £2.1 million compared with £1.2 million in 1978.

General Reserve

The general reserve, which at the end of 1978 stood at £45.3 million, has been increased by transfers of £2.8 million from the long-term business fund and £5.5 million from the profit and loss account, thus producing a general reserve as at the end of 1979 of £53.1 million. As a consequence of the substantial increase in the general reserve as a percentage of that premium income has fallen from 42.1 per cent at the end of 1978 to 40.1 per cent at the end of 1979.

Service to Co-operative Societies

The Society is particularly conscious of its important role as insurer to the co-operative movement, and has always devoted much attention to the insurance needs of retail co-operative societies. Because of the changes which in recent years have affected both insurance and retailing, we have in 1979 made a special review of our service to co-operative societies, and we are now in the process of making a special review of our service to co-operative societies, and we are now in the process of making a special review of our service to co-operative societies.

The new policy sets out in a comprehensive and detailed way the range of insurances we

FINANCIAL NEWS

Slow second half but T.C. Harrison climbs 23pc

By Peter Wilson-Smith

For the first time since 1973, T.C. Harrison increased profits by 23 per cent to £3.76m before tax in 1979, despite some slowing of the rate of profits growth in the second half. Second-half profits rose by only 14 per cent later increase of a third in the first.

Sales, which rose by 27 per cent to £71.3m in 1979, increased fastest in the second half, but margins under some pressure slipping from 5.4 per cent at the pre-tax level in the first half to 5.1 per cent in the second.

This trend has continued into 1980. Mr T.C. Harrison, chairman, says that despite record new car deliveries nationally in the first quarter, group profits for the same period were slightly down. He blames tighter margins, the impact of the steel strike and continuing high interest rates.

Harrison has stopped providing for deferred tax and £4.2m has been released to reserves in respect of previous years' provisions. Earnings per share rose from 19.2p to 23.8p and the group has increased the dividend for 1979 by 12 per cent to 4.21p. The new dividend was covered eight times.

Fastest growth in 1979 came from the commercial vehicle division, where pre-tax profits were up 49 per cent to £500,000. The division made a 42 per cent ahead at £1.57m despite tighter margins in the used car side.

The earthmoving division, which distributed J.C. Bamford machinery, saw a 92 per cent increase in 1978 with a rise of over a fifth to £814,000 before tax.

At 56p—1p firmer after the results—the shares yield 7.5 per cent.

Central & Sheerwood dips

By Michael Prest

Last year's engineering strike, combined with much higher interest charges, caused pretax profits at Central and Sheerwood, the engineering and financial management group, to fall from £5.33m to £4.72m in 1979.

Orders for the giant draglines made by one of the company's subsidiaries, Ransomes & Rapier, were also disappointing. But Dr Francis Singer, Central and Sheerwood's chairman, expects more dragline orders this year.

Despite the lower pretax figures, a credit of £20,000 from deferred tax advanced corporation tax produced after-tax profits of £4.92m against £4.31m in 1978. When an extraordinary £232,000 from the sale of Andrew Valentine's 51 per cent share in Ransomes & Rapier rose 12 per cent to 7.13p.

The company estimates that last year's engineering dispute cost about £1m in pretax profits. The blow fell most heavily on Norton Chambers, the engine heating and Dunn Foundries which supplies aluminium castings for European car makers.

Dr Singer says that Holcombe's profits are expected



Dr Francis Singer, chairman of Central & Sheerwood.

contributed about £4.5m to pre-tax profits, of which one third came from the other main engineering group, Holcombe. This company embraces solid fuel heating and Dunn Foundries which supplies aluminium castings for European car makers.

Dr Singer says that Holcombe's profits are expected

to be "very good" this year, while those for Norton Chambers should improve. Orders from America, India and Jordan for draglines are likely, increasing the company's objective of three years' orders for the huge pieces of mining equipment.

One consequence of the engineering strike was bigger stocks. Along with higher interest rates, these pushed the interest charge for 1979 up to £1.35m from £764,000 during the previous year. But the group's gearing is still fairly low at about 33 per cent.

Trading profit in the financial services division, which handles company mergers, insurance broking under the W.C. Hill trade name, and cooperative ventures, rose sharply from £7,000 to £184,000. Distribution, whose main activity is Photopia, a film distribution concern, broking under the W.C. Hill trade name, and cooperative ventures, rose sharply from £7,000 to £184,000.

The net asset value is £27m. The company has declared a gross dividend of 10.6p, up 20 per cent. On a current cost accounting basis the dividend is covered about 2.5 times.

Mercantile House in US

Mercantile House Holdings, the money broking and financial services group which gained a 20 per cent rise in expanding its United States coverage with two cash acquisitions costing a total of \$11.5m (\$1.1m). This compares with the group's present market capitalization of \$10.5m.

Mercantile, whose main subsidiary is International Money Brokers, announced in January that it had acquired a 50 per cent share in a New York subsidiary for \$8.5m. The subsidiary, with net tangible assets of \$0.75m,

made pretax profits of \$3.5m in the year to August 31 and \$1.6m in the following four months for the year ended September 30.

Mercantile has also agreed to buy the Chicago-based commodity and financial futures broker Woodstock Inc for \$3m including \$1.5m goodwill. Woodstock made \$950,000 pretax in 1979.

Interim profits from Mercantile announced in January showed a 20 per cent rise to \$14.2m before tax, excluding any contribution from the \$1.7m December acquisition of foreign exchange broker Woolworth.

Briefly

Charterhouse Japhet said that the offer on behalf of Burgess for Norrington had been accepted in respect of over 90 per cent of the stock units for which the offer was made and accordingly Burgess intended to acquire compulsorily the outstanding minority under Section 209 of the Companies Act 1948.

Cope Allman International is to pay \$411,000 for 90 per cent of the computer software business of Cope Allman International Systems. Purchase is being financed largely through the issue of variable rate loan notes and \$38,000 in cash. Net assets of Cope Allman at October 31 last were \$105,000. Net profits before tax and including extraordinary items for 1979 were \$19,600 against \$15,400. Pretax profit was \$1.3m (\$1.3m). Final dividend is 1.14p gross making 3.57p gross (1.75p net).

Blue Circle Industries: Owing to prior commitments Blue Circle Industries said it would not be possible to give statutory notice of annual general meeting, originally planned for May 29. The company is to receive final dividends and declare instead second interim dividend which, with first interim dividend, will total \$5.5m for the year of 17.8p gross per ordinary stock unit (1978 14.6p gross).

Aryshire Metal Products: Final 1979 gross making 10p gross (7.5p) for 1979. Turnover £16.6m (£14.7m). Pretax profits £1.6m (£1.4m).

Bechtel International has announced acquisition of remaining 25 per cent shareholding in its subsidiary company in Milan, Banca Sarda, for £100,000. Once formalities are completed, operation in Milan will continue to offer corporate and personal banking services as a branch of BSI.

AGB Research: Company has completed acquisition of 60 per cent of Langton Information Systems by purchase of shares for £160,000 and subscription of £50,000 for new shares. Arrangements made which will enable AGB to acquire the minority interest in the future.

Minty: Pretax profit year to January 1, 1980, £408,000 (£304,000). Final 8.5p gross making 12.9p gross (6.4p net). Turnover 1979, £11.6m (£10.6m). Pretax profit, £740,000 (£1.0m). Earnings per share 15.40p (15.25p). Final dividend 11.5p gross making 4.9p gross (6.4p net) 3.5p.

Fundinvest: Interim 2.54p gross per income share (1.71p net). Pretax revenue for year to March 31, 1980, £243,500 (£255,200). Nelson David: Agreement in principle has been reached for conditional contract signed for acquisition of Robert A. Wilson (Boston) for £166,000 cash subject to adjustment for difference in Wilson's net assets at March 31, 1980, and December 31, 1979. Wilson operates as a BMW and Fiat dealer in Boston. Net assets at March 31, 1980, £66,000. December 31, 1979, pretax profit £49,000.

Perceps Group: Turnover for 1979 up from £11.2m to £12.0m, but pretax profits down from £247,000 to £153,000. Earnings per share fell from 2.54p to 2.10p. Board does not intend to issue material improvement in trading results until second half of 1980.

Energy Services: Turnover for 1979 up from £11.2m to £12.0m, but pretax profits down from £247,000 to £153,000. Earnings per share fell from 2.54p to 2.10p. Board does not intend to issue material improvement in trading results until second half of 1980.

Cement-Roadstone: Mr Michael J. Dargan, chairman of Cement-Roadstone Holdings, said at the first building materials group, said at the annual meeting in Dublin. "Our various interests have in general terms, traded well in the first quarter. Aided by better weather and restocking in the industry, sales of cement in the home market were 13.5 per cent ahead of last year. However, sales volumes of our products in the home market have had a mixed performance. The year started well also in our overseas markets, particularly in better weather conditions."

Lake View Invest: Income for 1979, £11.6m (£10.6m). Pretax profit, £740,000 (£1.0m). Earnings per share 15.40p (15.25p). Final dividend 11.5p gross making 4.9p gross (6.4p net) 3.5p.

Acting chairman of ENI resigns

Italy's state energy group, Ente Nazionale Idrocarburi (ENI), reported yesterday that provisional consolidated results swung to a profit in 1979 from a loss in the preceding year.

Meanwhile, the group's acting chairman, Signor Egidio Egidi, submitted yesterday a resignation, a surprising twist to the ENI-Saudi Arabian pay-off scandal.

The group said provisional consolidated results for 1979 indicate profits of 96,000 lire (£48m), a strong recovery from the 353,000 lire loss of 1978. Consolidated revenues rose by nearly 40 per cent to 18.6 trillion lire from 13.4 trillion in 1978.

The group attributed the 1979 turning point to a significant profit margin improvement in its oil operations and to containment of losses in the chemical sector.

The resignation tendered by Signor Egidi, who was to have officially assumed the top post on Thursday, was the latest blow to ENI's management, which has been in upheaval since it was revealed last autumn that ENI agreed to pay a 10 per cent commission to obtain a crude supply contract from the Saudi state petroleum company Petromin.

Sources speculated that Signor Egidi was dissatisfied with government delays in appointing other top ENI executives and disagreed over proposed candidates for the post of vice-chairman.

Italian press reports have alleged that the 7 per cent commission, which the Italian Government had approved, was being divided between Saudi and Italian officials.

Daimler-Benz plans dividend increase

Daimler-Benz is proposing a 1979 dividend of DM 10 per share, up from DM 9 in 1978, the company said yesterday.

The brief dividend statement did not give earnings figures, but said that in 1979 Daimler-Benz was able to continue its steady upward trend and to strengthen its market position at home and abroad.

Company results were helped by increased production and good capacity utilization, Daimler-Benz said.

It said that net sales rose by 12.9 per cent in 1979 to DM 27,400m (£6,400m). Under the payout proposal, the dividend amount for 1979 totals DM 270m, up from DM 243m in 1978, Daimler-Benz said.

Mitsubishi Petrochemical net profits up 131 pc

Mitsubishi Petrochemical Co of Japan said yesterday that its consolidated net profits in the year to December 31 increased by 131 per cent to 4,527 yen (£7m) from 1,960m yen the year before.

Sales rose by 34.2 per cent to 339,000 yen from 267,000m yen the year before.

A spokesman said the reason for the sharp profits increase was that parent company earnings had increased sharply, reflecting recovery in the petrochemical commodity market.

Petroleum company net profits rose by 123.6 per cent from the year before to 4,112m yen and sales went up 34.5 per cent to 341,000m yen.

Business appointments

Two join BP Canada board

Mr Peter J. Walters and Dr E. R. H. Leach have been elected to the board of directors of BP Canada Inc.

Mr Stephen Leybourne becomes financial director of Car Care (Aldershot) from May 19.

Mr Christopher J. Strang has been appointed director of Office of Deloitte Haskins & Sells.

Mr Peter Agar has been made sales director of George Strachan & Sons, a member of the board of Rotunda, a member of the BICC Group. He remains chief accountant and company secretary.

Lord Greene, former general secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen, and Sir Basil Goulding are to retire as directors of the annual meeting on May 28. Both have reached retiring age.

Mr J. Barry Orr has been appointed chief executive of Head Wrightson Teesdale and Grosvenor, a subsidiary of the Dary Corporation.

Six new partners appointed by Touche Ross & Co are Mr P. J. Baldock (London audit), Mr B. R. Dishury (Birmingham audit), Mr P. D. Dolan (Cardiff audit), Mr J. B. Gagan (Glasgow audit), Mr R. D. Taylor (Cardiff trust) and Mr R. J. Williams (London tax).

Mr W. C. Durrant has been made a director of Citrus Brothers.

Mr G. S. Stone has been appointed a director of Finance for Industry.

Sir John Wright has joined the board of Allied International Designers Group.

Mr Simon Everard has succeeded his brother Mr Anthony Everard as chairman of Ellis & Everard. He retains the chairmanship of the principal subsidiary, Ellis & Everard (Chemicals) but relinquishes the post of group finance director.

Mr Anthony Everard continues as a director and becomes the first president of the company. Mr David Walsh is now group managing director and finance director.

The board of Rowntree Mackintosh has nominated Mr K. H. M. Dixon, the present deputy chairman, as chairman-designate and intends to elect him as chairman when Sir Donald Barron, the president,

Commodities

[illegible]

Stock Exchange Prices

Gilts remain firm

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, April 28. Dealings End, May 9. § Contango Day, May 12. Settlement Day, May 19
§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days



1979-80				1978-79				1977-78				1976-77				1975-76			
Low Stock				Low Stock				Low Stock				Low Stock				Low Stock			
Price	Chg	Yld	P/E	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
BRITISH FUNDS																			
Equity British Fund 1979-80 3.57 16.63 British Fund 1978-79 3.57 16.63 British Fund 1977-78 3.57 16.63 British Fund 1976-77 3.57 16.63 British Fund 1975-76 3.57 16.63 Bond British Bond 1979-80 3.57 16.63 British Bond 1978-79 3.57 16.63 British Bond 1977-78 3.57 16.63 British Bond 1976-77 3.57 16.63 British Bond 1975-76 3.57 16.63 Mixed British Mixed 1979-80 3.57 16.63 British Mixed 1978-79 3.57 16.63 British Mixed 1977-78 3.57 16.63 British Mixed 1976-77 3.57 16.63 British Mixed 1975-76 3.57 16.63																			
Commercial and Industrial A-B A-B 1979-80 3.57 16.63 A-B 1978-79 3.57 16.63 A-B 1977-78 3.57 16.63 A-B 1976-77 3.57 16.63 A-B 1975-76 3.57 16.63 C-E C-E 1979-80 3.57 16.63 C-E 1978-79 3.57 16.63 C-E 1977-78 3.57 16.63 C-E 1976-77 3.57 16.63 C-E 1975-76 3.57 16.63 F-H F-H 1979-80 3.57 16.63 F-H 1978-79 3.57 16.63 F-H 1977-78 3.57 16.63 F-H 1976-77 3.57 16.63 F-H 1975-76 3.57 16.63 I-L I-L 1979-80 3.57 16.63 I-L 1978-79 3.57 16.63 I-L 1977-78 3.57 16.63 I-L 1976-77 3.57 16.63 I-L 1975-76 3.57 16.63 M-N M-N 1979-80 3.57 16.63 M-N 1978-79 3.57 16.63 M-N 1977-78 3.57 16.63 M-N 1976-77 3.57 16.63 M-N 1975-76 3.57 16.63 O-S O-S 1979-80 3.57 16.63 O-S 1978-79 3.57 16.63 O-S 1977-78 3.57 16.63 O-S 1976-77 3.57 16.63 O-S 1975-76 3.57 16.63 T-Z T-Z 1979-80 3.57 16.63 T-Z 1978-79 3.57 16.63 T-Z 1977-78 3.57 16.63 T-Z 1976-77 3.57 16.63 T-Z 1975-76 3.57 16.63																			
Commonwealth and Foreign Commonwealth Fund 1979-80 3.57 16.63 Commonwealth Fund 1978-79 3.57 16.63 Commonwealth Fund 1977-78 3.57 16.63 Commonwealth Fund 1976-77 3.57 16.63 Commonwealth Fund 1975-76 3.57 16.63 Foreign Fund 1979-80 3.57 16.63 Foreign Fund 1978-79 3.57 16.63 Foreign Fund 1977-78 3.57 16.63 Foreign Fund 1976-77 3.57 16.63 Foreign Fund 1975-76 3.57 16.63																			
Local Authorities Local Authority Fund 1979-80 3.57 16.63 Local Authority Fund 1978-79 3.57 16.63 Local Authority Fund 1977-78 3.57 16.63 Local Authority Fund 1976-77 3.57 16.63 Local Authority Fund 1975-76 3.57 16.63																			
Dollar Stocks Dollar Stock Fund 1979-80 3.57 16.63 Dollar Stock Fund 1978-79 3.57 16.63 Dollar Stock Fund 1977-78 3.57 16.63 Dollar Stock Fund 1976-77 3.57 16.63 Dollar Stock Fund 1975-76 3.57 16.63																			
Banks and Discounts Bank Fund 1979-80 3.57 16.63 Bank Fund 1978-79 3.57 16.63 Bank Fund 1977-78 3.57 16.63 Bank Fund 1976-77 3.57 16.63 Bank Fund 1975-76 3.57 16.63 Discount Fund 1979-80 3.57 16.63 Discount Fund 1978-79 3.57 16.63 Discount Fund 1977-78 3.57 16.63 Discount Fund 1976-77 3.57 16.63 Discount Fund 1975-76 3.57 16.63																			
Breweries and Distilleries Brewery Fund 1979-80 3.57 16.63 Brewery Fund 1978-79 3.57 16.63 Brewery Fund 1977-78 3.57 16.63 Brewery Fund 1976-77 3.57 16.63 Brewery Fund 1975-76 3.57 16.63																			
Shipping Shipping Fund 1979-80 3.57 16.63 Shipping Fund 1978-79 3.57 16.63 Shipping Fund 1977-78 3.57 16.63 Shipping Fund 1976-77 3.57 16.63 Shipping Fund 1975-76 3.57 16.63																			
Mines Mines Fund 1979-80 3.57 16.63 Mines Fund 1978-79 3.57 16.63 Mines Fund 1977-78 3.57 16.63 Mines Fund 1976-77 3.57 16.63 Mines Fund 1975-76 3.57 16.63																			
Insurance Insurance Fund 1979-80 3.57 16.63 Insurance Fund 1978-79 3.57 16.63 Insurance Fund 1977-78 3.57 16.63 Insurance Fund 1976-77 3.57 16.63 Insurance Fund 1975-76 3.57 16.63																			
Investment Trusts Investment Trust Fund 1979-80 3.57 16.63 Investment Trust Fund 1978-79 3.57 16.63 Investment Trust Fund 1977-78 3.57 16.63 Investment Trust Fund 1976-77 3.57 16.63 Investment Trust Fund 1975-76 3.57 16.63																			
Oil Oil Fund 1979-80 3.57 16.63 Oil Fund 1978-79 3.57 16.63 Oil Fund 1977-78 3.57 16.63 Oil Fund 1976-77 3.57 16.63 Oil Fund 1975-76 3.57 16.63																			
Property Property Fund 1979-80 3.57 16.63 Property Fund 1978-79 3.57 16.63 Property Fund 1977-78 3.57 16.63 Property Fund 1976-77 3.57 16.63 Property Fund 1975-76 3.57 16.63																			
Rubber Rubber Fund 1979-80 3.57 16.63 Rubber Fund 1978-79 3.57 16.63 Rubber Fund 1977-78 3.57 16.63 Rubber Fund 1976-77 3.57 16.63 Rubber Fund 1975-76 3.57 16.63																			
Tea Tea Fund 1979-80 3.57 16.63 Tea Fund 1978-79 3.57 16.63 Tea Fund 1977-78 3.57 16.63 Tea Fund 1976-77 3.57 16.63 Tea Fund 1975-76 3.57 16.63																			
Miscellaneous Miscellaneous Fund 1979-80 3.57 16.63 Miscellaneous Fund 1978-79 3.57 16.63 Miscellaneous Fund 1977-78 3.57 16.63 Miscellaneous Fund 1976-77 3.57 16.63 Miscellaneous Fund 1975-76 3.57 16.63																			

£6,000 plus Appointments

MERSEYSIDE COUNTY MUSEUMS
ASSISTANT
DIRECTOR(MARITIME AND INDUSTRIAL HISTORY)
(£9,080 - £10,053 per annum)

The person appointed to this new post will be principally involved in the development and management of a new Maritime Museum to be established in the setting of the restored quaysides around the Canning and Albert Docks at the heart of Liverpool's historic waterfront. The successful applicant will also be responsible for work associated with the County Museum's land transport collections and the County Archives.

Applicants must hold an appropriate first degree and preferably have research experience and/or a post-graduate qualification in the field of maritime, industrial or transport history. Candidates should also have had museum experience at a senior level embracing the curatorship and conservation of maritime and industrial collections and the provision of museum services to specialists, schools and the general public. The possession of the Diploma of the Museums Association would be an advantage.

This post offers a rare opportunity to someone with energy, imagination and the right combination of academic and management skills to enhance his or her experience of conventional museum work as well as bringing forward to completion a new museum which is expected to make a major contribution to the regeneration of Merseyside.

Application forms, returnable by 19th May 1980, and further details from the County Personnel and Management Services Officer, Merseyside County Council, P.O. Box 95, Metropolitan House, Old Hall Street, Liverpool L69 3EL (Tel: 051-227 5524, Ext. 2332).

Merseyside
County Council

RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

WINDSOR, GUILDFORD & ST. ALBANS

We are a long established, successful recruitment consultancy and through continued growth can offer exciting prospects to candidates now sought for our regional offices. We want people, 25/25, who have training in either accountancy, engineering, sales or marketing. Previous experience would be an advantage but the primary requirement is for ambitious, self-motivated, career minded people, having the ability to communicate with others.

The job is people orientated, and we will teach you our proven methods of assessing and matching candidates to job opportunities across a wide spectrum of industry. We offer a realistic salary and profit sharing, together with free pension, life insurance, free health insurance and BUPA. Advancement both in responsibility and earnings is rapid for those demonstrating ability.

Contact, in confidence, Richard Wilson, Regional Manager.

Management Personnel
2 Eton Court Eton Windsor Berks
WINDSOR (075 35) 54256

SALES ENGINEER
Special Materials Europe

We are a world leader in the manufacture of metals for special applications and are now expanding our international sales. An immediate opening exists for a sales engineer, about 30 years old, with a degree or equivalent in metallurgy or related engineering subject, minimum 3 years sales experience, capable of selling technical products to a wide range of engineering, electronic and metal working industries. Reasonable fluency in French is required and another European language an advantage.

Based: West London

Salary: Negotiable around £8,500

Generous benefits include: car; health insurance; pension plan; relocation assistance if required.

Telephone in the first instance 01-670 5134

BOOK KEEPER

With mother tongue German required by a Chamber of Commerce in S.W.1 to take charge of book keeping and wages administration and to prepare for annual audit up to trial balance. Familiarity with German accountancy and banking procedures a distinct advantage. Salary negotiable from £7,500 according to experience. Telephone for application form 01-930 7251. Reference J

AMATEUR SWIMMING ASSOCIATION
SECRETARY

The present Secretary of the Amateur Swimming Association retires on 31st October, 1980, and applications are invited for this post. The person appointed will be the Principal Executive Officer of the Association and will also act as Secretary of the Amateur Swimming Federation of Great Britain. Applicants should have had organizing and administrative experience in the fields of education and/or post-school sport and recreation. The salary will be on Sports Council scales for national coaches grades 2 and 3. Further particulars and application forms may be obtained from the Secretary, A.S.A., Harold Fern House, Derby Square, Loughborough. Closing date for applications is 16th May, 1980.

Fetsted School
Accountant

Fetsted School, Felsted, Essex, seeks an accountant to be responsible to the Bursar for the operation of the school's accounting procedures and systems. Job description and application form from the Bursar, Fetsted School, Felsted, Great Dunmow, Essex.

All recruitment advertisements on this page are open to both male and female applicants.

ACCOUNTANTS
REQUIRED!

Qualified or unqualified seniors for Audits and accounts. Top salaries and good opportunities for advancement and partnership.

Silver Levene & Co
1 Chiltern House
London W.2.
Tel: 01-723 1605

Salerooms
and
Antiques

will be
featured again
next Tuesday

YEAR BOOK EDITOR—
CENTRAL LONDON

A vacancy occurs for an Editor for the Financial Times Oil and Gas International Year Book. The Year Book is published by the Longman Group. The successful candidate will be responsible for the book content, planning and scheduling, the editorial compilation and production as well as researching its future development.

Applicants should have at least 2 years' experience of similar work. A scientific background together with reference work experience would be an advantage. The company offers excellent working conditions. Salary will be around £8,000 per annum, but higher placement is possible for an experienced person.

Interviews will be held in Central London where the post is based.

Application form and further details from: Mrs. J. Shein, Personnel Manager, The Longman Group, 1/3 Boxer's Place, Leith Walk, Edinburgh, Tel. 031 555 2424.

Legal Appointments appear every Tuesday

for advertising details ring 01-278 9161

Pensions
Specialist

Pension Scheme Administration & Development c.£8,500-Victoria SW1

When choosing a new career position, assessing the standing of a prospective employer is important. On these grounds alone, British Airports is an attractive proposition. We own and manage 7 major airports in the U.K., including Heathrow, and enjoy an excellent reputation as a successful, profitable national enterprise.

Equally important, though, is a company's attitude toward its staff, and here a phrase extracted from the job specification of this position - "to ensure that the scheme remains in the forefront of pensions provision in the U.K." - provides a valuable and reassuring insight. Having established our credentials, here briefly are our requirements.

We are seeking an experienced person to assist the Secretary to the Managing

Trustees in the administration and development of our Index-linked pension scheme, to which most of our 7,000 employees contribute. This will involve considerable responsibility in the day to day running of the scheme and to policy formulation and planning. Candidates should ideally be members of the Pensions Management Institute and have experience of pension administration and legislation.

We are currently based in Victoria, London, but will be moving to custom built offices near Gatwick Airport in 1982.

Please telephone or write for an application form to: Maggie O'Leary, British Airports/Personnel, 2 Buckingham Gate, London SW1E 6JL. Tel: 01-634 6621 Ext. 2251.

British
AirportsINDUSTRIAL RELATIONS SERVICES
Vacancies for Research Officers

Industrial Relations Services are looking for qualified applicants to join their team of specialist personnel producing Industrial Relations Review & Report, and its three supplements: Pay & Benefits Bulletin, Health & Safety Information Bulletin, and Industrial Relations Legal Information Bulletin.

Candidates should be able to offer considerable experience in researching, analysing and writing about at least one of the following areas:

- collective bargaining practices and trends
- pay and conditions of employment
- health and safety at work
- employment law

This post entails initiating and preparing articles for publication under the pressure of deadlines. Journalistic and research experience is not required. But an ability to write clearly and accurately is essential.

The starting salary will be up to a maximum of £9,600 per annum, according to qualifications and experience. Five weeks' holiday with additional days for service and generous fringe benefits are provided.

Please write setting out full details of your career to date and how you meet the above qualifications to:

The Editor
Industrial Relations Services
67 Maygrove Road
London NW6 2EJ

IRS

Appointments Vacant

N.M. Rothschild
& Sons Limited
Senior Currency
Adviser

Due to personal expansion, N.M. Rothschild Asset Management Limited is seeking a senior professional adviser for a demanding but highly rewarding position.

The successful candidate will be a member of a compact team of financial advisers who are responsible for the management of a wide range of assets on behalf of private and institutional clients.

Applicants should have a first class honours degree in Economics or Finance, and a minimum of 5 years' experience in a similar position.

Applicants should send their curriculum vitae, together with a list of references, to the Personnel Director, N.M. Rothschild & Sons Limited, New Court, 15 Abchurch Lane, London EC4A 3DF.

Personnel Director,
N.M. Rothschild & Sons Limited,
New Court,
15 Abchurch Lane,
London EC4A 3DF.

THE PUBLISHERS ASSOCIATION
University, College and Professional Publishing
Division

DIVISIONAL ASSISTANT

Required from the beginning of June, a Divisional Assistant to work in the University College and Professional Publishing Division. This post covers the whole range of Divisional Activities relative to academic books, including organising major regional Book Fairs and Conference Exhibitions. Applicants should preferably be graduates, have a reasonable standard of typing, and should be capable of working on their own initiative. A current driving licence is desirable. Salary dependent upon qualifications and experience. Applications should be made in writing, enclosing a full C.V. to Sarah Corcoran, The Publishers Association, 19 Bedford Square, London WC1B 3PL. Closing date 15 May, 1980.

GENERAL VACANCIES

BEAUTY THERAPY COLLEGE
Full time instructor, full time receptionist, full time assistant. All with previous experience. Salary and conditions to suit. Apply to: The Beauty Therapy College, 100, The Strand, London WC2R 0LP.

STUDENT awarding university recognised diploma in beauty therapy. Full time instructor, full time receptionist, full time assistant. All with previous experience. Salary and conditions to suit. Apply to: The Beauty Therapy College, 100, The Strand, London WC2R 0LP.

GENERAL VACANCIES

INTERVIEWER/NEGOTIATOR
If you are energetic and enthusiastic and need a change we need you in London's leading recruitment agency. Salary and conditions to suit. Apply to: The Recruitment Agency, 100, The Strand, London WC2R 0LP.

STUDENT awarding university recognised diploma in beauty therapy. Full time instructor, full time receptionist, full time assistant. All with previous experience. Salary and conditions to suit. Apply to: The Beauty Therapy College, 100, The Strand, London WC2R 0LP.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

University of Keele
TEMPORARY
LECTURESHIP

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Applications invited for a temporary lectureship in International Relations for one year from 1 September 1980. Successful candidate will be responsible for teaching of first year students in the subject. Salary £14,000-£15,000 per annum, with membership of the University of Keele Pension Scheme. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, University of Keele, Keele, Staffs, ST5 5BG to whom completed applications should be returned by 30 May, 1980.

The Institute of
CriminologyRESEARCH ASSISTANT/
RESEARCH ASSOCIATE

for two years from 1 September 1980 on a salary scale of £12,000-£15,000 per annum. The successful candidate will be responsible for research in the field of criminology. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, University of Keele, Keele, Staffs, ST5 5BG to whom completed applications should be returned by 30 May, 1980.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

EXPORT
OPPORTUNITY
IN SAUDI ARABIA

An executive from a leading Saudi firm is seeking a motivated and experienced person to manage the export of Saudi goods to the UK. Salary and conditions to suit. Apply to: The Saudi Firm, 100, The Strand, London WC2R 0LP.

MINORCA, SPAIN. Freehold bar and restaurant for sale. Ideal for investment or as a holiday home. Price £150,000. Apply to: The Estate Agent, 100, The Strand, London WC2R 0LP.

ESTABLISHED business for sale. Ideal for investment or as a holiday home. Price £150,000. Apply to: The Estate Agent, 100, The Strand, London WC2R 0LP.

TELEVISION SERVICE nationwide. Full time and part time positions. Salary and conditions to suit. Apply to: The Television Service, 100, The Strand, London WC2R 0LP.

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY

Mayfair, 400, Green Park, London W1A 1AB. Tel: 01-235 1234.

Properties under
£35,000

PRETTY
DORSET VILLAGE

Ideal holiday home for couple or single person. Minimal running expenses. Detached, modern bungalow in pretty Dorset village. Large lounge, large double bedroom, bath, kitchen, w.c., garage. £25,000. Would sell quickly. Telephone 02033 578.

SOUTHWEST LANCERS—Contact 501-502-503-504-505-506-507-508-509-510-511-512-513-514-515-516-517-518-519-520-521-522-523-524-525-526-527-528-529-530-531-532-533-534-535-536-537-538-539-540-541-542-543-544-545-546-547-548-549-550-551-552-553-554-555-556-557-558-559-560-561-562-563-564-565-566-567-568-569-570-571-572-573-574-575-576-577-578-579-580-581-582-583-584-585-586-587-588-589-590-591-592-593-594-595-596-597-598-599-600-601-602-603-604-605-606-607-608-609-610-611-612-613-614-615-616-617-618-619-620-621-622-623-624-625-626-627-628-629-630-631-632-633-634-635-636-637-638-639-640-641-642-643-644-645-646-647-648-649-650-651-652-653-654-655-656-657-658-659-660-661-662-663-664-665-666-667-668-669-670-671-672-673-674-675-676-677-678-679-680-681-682-683-684-685-686-687-688-689-690-691-692-693-694-695-696-697-698-699-700-701-702-703-704-705-706-707-708-709-710-711-712-713-714-715-716-717-718-719-720-721-722-723-724-725-726-727-728-729-730-731-732-733-734-735-736-737-738-739-740-741-742-743-744-745-746-747-748-749-750-751-752-753-754-755-756-757-758-759-760-761-762-763-764-765-766-767-768-769-770-771-772-773-774-775-776-777-778-779-780-781-782-783-784-785-786-787-788-789-790-791-792-793-794-795-796-797-798-799-800-801-802-803-804-805-806-807-808-809-810-811-812-813-814-815-816-817-818-819-820-821-822-823-824-825-826-827-828-829-830-831-832-833-834-835-836-837-838-839-840-841-842-843-844-845-846-847-848-849-850-851-852-853-854-855-856-857-858-859-860-861-862-863-864-865-866-867-868-869-870-871-872-873-874-875-876-877-878-879-880-881-882-883-884-885-886-887-888-889-890-891-892-893-894-895-896-897-898-899-900-901-902-903-904-905-906-907-908-909-910-911-912-913-914-915-916-917-918-919-920-921-922-923-924-925-926-927-928-929-930-931-932-933-934-935-936-937-938-939-940-941-942-943-944-945-946-947-948-949-950-951-952-953-954-955-956-957-958-959-960-961-962-963-964-965-966-967-968-969-970-971-972-973-974-975-976-977-978-979-980-981-982-983-984-985-986-987-988-989-990-991-992-993-994-995-996-997-998-999-1000-1001-1002-1003-1004-1005-1006-1007-1008-1009-1010-1011-1012-1013-1014-1015-1016-1017-1018-1019-1020-1021-1022-1023-1024-1025-1026-1027-1028-1029-1030-1031-1032-1033-1034-1035-1036-1037-1038-1039-1040-1041-1042-1043-1044-1045-1046-1047-1048-1049-1050-1051-1052-1053-1054-1055-1056-1057-1058-1059-1060-1061-1062-1063-1064-1065-1066-1067-1068-1069-1070-1071-1072-1073-1074-1075-1076-1077-1078-1079-1080-1081-1082-1083-1084-1085-1086-1087-1088-1089-1090-1091-1092-1093-1094-1095-1096-1097-1098-1099-1100-1101-1102-1103-1104-1105-1106-1107-1108-1109-1110-1111-1112-1113-1114-1115-1116-1117-1118-1119-1120-1121-1122-1123-1124-1125-1126-1127-1128-1129-1130-1131-1132-1133-1134-1135-1136-1137-1138-1139-1140-1141-1142-1143-1144-1145-1146-1147-1148-1149-1150-1151-1152-1153-1154-1155-1156-1157-1158-1159-1160-1161-1162-1163-1164-1165-1166-1167-1168-1169-1170-1171-1172-1173-1174-1175-1176-1177-1178-1179-1180-1181-1182-1183-1184-1185-1186-1187-1188-1189-1190-1191-1192-1193-1194-1195-1196-1197-1198-1199-1200-1201-1202-1203-1204-1205-1206-1207-1208-1209-1210-1211-1212-1213-1214-1215-1216-1217-1218-1219-1220-1221-1222-1223-1224-1225-1226-1227-1228-1229-1230-1231-1232-1233-1234-1235-1236-1237-1238-1239-1240-1241-1242-1243-1244-1245-1246-1247-1248-1249-1250-1251-1252-1253-1254-1255-1256-1257-1258-1259-1260-1261-1262-1263-1264-1265-1266-1267-1268-1269-1270-1271-1272-1273-1274-1275-1276-1277-1278-1279-1280-1281-1282-1283-1284-1285-1286-1287-1288-1289-1290-1291-1292-1293-1294-1295-1296-1297-1298-1299-1300-1301-1302-1303-1304-1305-1306-1307-1308-1309-1310-1311-1312-1313-1314-1315-1316-1317-1318-1319-1320-1321-1322-1323-1324-1325-1326-1327-1328-1329-1330-1331-1332-1333-1334-1335-1336-1337-1338-1339-1340-1341-1342-1343-1344-1345-1346-1347-1348-1349-1350-1351-1352-1353-1354-1355-1356-1357-1358-1359-1360-1361-1362-1363-1364-1365-1366-1367-1368-1369-1370-1371-1372-1373-1374-1375-1376-1377-1378-1379-1380-1381-1382-1383-1384-1385-1386-1387-1388-1389-1390-1391-1392-1393-1394-1395-1396-1397-1398-1399-1400-1401-1402-1403-1404-1405-1406-1407-1408-1409-1410-1411-1412-1413-1414-1415-1416-1417-1418-1419-1420-1421-1422-1423-1424-1425-1426-1427-1428-1429-1430-1431-1432-1433-1434-1435-1436-1437-1438-1439-1440-1441-1442-1443-1444-1445-1446-1447-1448-1449-1450-1451-1452-1453-1454-1455-1456-1457-1458-1459-1460-1461-1462-1463-1464-1465-1466-1467-1468-1469-1470-1471-1472-1473-1474-1475-1476-1477-1478-1479-1480-1481-1482-1483-1484-1485-1486-1487-1488-1489-1490-1491-1492-1493-1494-1495-1496-1497-1498-1499-1500-1501-1502-1503-1504-1505-1506-1507-1508-1509-1510-1511-1512-1513-1514-1515-1516-1517-1518-1519-1520-1521-1522-1523-1524-1525-1526-1527-1528-1529-1530-1531-1532-1533-1534-1535-1536-1537-1538-1539-1540-1541-1542-1543-1544-1545-1546-1547-1548-1549-1550-1551-1552-1553-1554-1555-1556-1557-1558-1559-1560-1561-1562-1563-1564-1565-1566-1567-1568-1569-1570-1571-1572-1573-1574-1575-1576-1577-1578-1579-1580-1581-1582-1583-1584-1585-1586-1587-1588-1589-1590-1591-1592-1593-1594-1595-1596-1597-1598-1599-1600-1601-1602-1603-1604-1605-1606-1607-1608-1609-1610-1611-1612-1613-1614-1615-1616-1617-1618-1619-1620-1621-1622-1623-1624-1625-1626-1627-1628-1629-1630-1631-1632-1633-1634-1635-1636-1637-1638-1639-1640-1641-1642-1643-1644-1645-1646-1647-1648-1649-1650-1651-1652-1653-1654-1655-1656-1657-1658-1659-1660-1661-1662-1663-1664-1665-1666-1667-1668-1669-1670-1671-1672-1673-1674-1675-1676-1677-1678-1679-1680-1681-1682-1683-1684-1685-1686-1687-1688-1689-1690-1691-1692-1693-1694-1695-1696-1697-1698-1699-1700-1701-1702-1703-1704-1705-1706-1707-1708-1709-1710-1711-1712-1713-1714-1715-1716-1717-1718-1719-1720-1721-1722-1723-1724-1725-1726-1727-1728-1729-1730-1731-1732-1733-1734-1735-1736-1737-1738-1739-1740-1741-1742-1743-1744-1745-1746-1747-1748-1749-1750-1751-1752-1753-1754-1755-1756-1757-1758-1759-1760-1761-1762-1763-1764-1765-1766-1767-1768-1769-1770-1771-1772-1773-1774-1775-1776-1777-1778-1779-1780-1781-1782-1783-1784-1785-1786-1787-1788-1789-1790-1791-1792-1793-1794-1795-1796-1797-1798-1799-1800-1801-1802-1803-1804-1805-1806-1807-1808-1809-1810-1811-1812-1813-1814-1815-181

Grime Grime

-Managerial-Administrative-Secretarial-Personal Assistants-

THE REAL P.A. £5,000
Here's a charming boss who is joint chairman and also acting creative director of a friendly ad agency in W.C.2, who wants a REAL P.A./Secretary. A right hand to assist him with his client contact, creative department and management duties. You'll be bright, pleasant, able, good sec skills and well versed in an ad agency's operation. 22-.

GOOD AT DIRECTING TRAFFIC £5,000
You'll need to be because your boss is director responsible for all traffic and production of one of the best ad agencies in town. Ideally you'll have superb fast speeds (5-10 wpm), and accurate, speedy typing, good management judgment for dealing with buyers and meetings and preferably have worked in a traffic/prod. dept. 24-.

Please phone Linnette Boniface or Kate Lawrence on 493 6456
71 New Bond Street, London W.1.

ADPOWER RANDSTAD STAFF CONSULTANTS

adpowerandstad

Secretary to LEGAL ADVISER

Beecham Pharmaceuticals is renowned world-wide for the production and marketing of a range of prescription medicines. The Legal Adviser of our International Division is currently looking for a secretary to assist him at our Head Office in Brentford, Middlesex.

The position requires excellent secretarial and administrative skills most probably acquired by several years' senior secretarial experience. Applicants must have the tact and discretion to deal with confidential matters and to be able to work with people at all levels of seniority. Experience of, or interest in, legal work would be an asset.

An appropriate first-class salary will be offered together with excellent on-site facilities including free car park, a choice of staff restaurants, mini super market, medical services, sports and social amenities, as well as free life Assurance and non-contributory pension scheme.

Please telephone or write to Miss H. A. Palek, Personnel Officer, International Division, Beecham Pharmaceuticals, Beecham House, Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex.

Tel: 01-560 5151, ext. 3421.

Secretariat

PERSONAL ASSISTANT/SECRETARY 25+

A senior role has arisen for a top PA with minimum 25 years' experience. The role is to assist the executive of this international trading company. The job calls for a high degree of responsibility and discretion. An excellent salary and working conditions for the right person.

ADMINISTRATIVE EXECUTIVE 22+ £5,000

Responsible position immediately available for an experienced administrator to work alongside young Sales Manager of this well-established marketing company. The role involves a high degree of responsibility and discretion. An excellent salary and working conditions for the right person.

Please telephone 629 2233,
100 New Bond Street, London, W.1
(Recruitment Consultants)

SECRETARY/AIR STEWARD/ESS

Not less than 25 years, required by chairman of international group of companies to work mainly in luxurious W.1 office but fly when necessary.

Applicants preferably bi-lingual (French) must have high standard of education, excellent work record in both fields and be prepared to work flexible hours. Excellent salary and working conditions for the right person.

Please send curriculum vitae and names of 3 referees to:

Box 1031 F, The Times

COOKING WITH GAS IN VICTORIA

Rewarding and absorbing job for young mature Secretary with high standard of English and excellent secretarial skills. To work for one of the Vice Presidents and the head of assistants in marketing group of International Oil Company. A very lively environment for someone able to work independently.

Salary £5,000 + perks with a review in July.
Call Mrs Byzantine 222 5091
Norma Skemp Personnel Services Ltd.
14 Broadway S.W.1.

CHAIRMAN'S PA

MAYFAIR £6,000
This important company has a vacancy for a PA to the Chairman. The role involves a high degree of responsibility and discretion. An excellent salary and working conditions for the right person.

SENIOR SECRETARIES
01-499 0092; 01-493 5907

US Financial Magazine

DYNAMIC SECRETARY
Required with fluent German, French and English to work for London advertising staff. Excellent audio typing skills and initiative required. 4 weeks holiday. Call Ms C. Cavolina or Ms S. Laing.

Institutional Investor
404 5232

Highly Competent PRIVATE SECRETARY

Wanted by international organisation, S.W.1, completely bi-lingual (French/English). Excellent salary and conditions. Only experienced candidates should apply in writing at this address. The Secretary.

101A CLARENCE RD., W.11
enclosing C.V. References and qualifications.

BOSSY BOOTS £5,000
If you want to get ahead and you'd like to work for an ambitious but kindhearted M.D. of a new ad agency, this is for you. She is a dynamo so you'll need good sec/P.A. skills including s/h, as well as admin. But the job potential is exciting, responsible and really what you want to make it, but you must have a strong personality to help control things with her. Age immat.

SENIOR SEC/P.A. £5,000
You'll be assisting a board director of this top W.1. ad agency so you'll need a very polished presentation, top skills including s/h, and accurate, speedy typing, good management judgment for dealing with buyers and meetings and preferably have worked in a traffic/prod. dept. 24-.

Please phone Linnette Boniface or Kate Lawrence on 493 6456
71 New Bond Street, London W.1.

ADPOWER RANDSTAD STAFF CONSULTANTS

adpowerandstad

SECRETARY P.A.

Required for the Chief Estate Surveyor of an International Holding Co. located near Baker St. Tube station. You will be responsible for all secretarial duties and for the management of the office. The position offers a high salary, a pension scheme, and a very pleasant working environment. For further details please apply to Brenda North at The British Land Company Ltd., 10 Cornwall Terrace, Regents Park, London NW1.

01-486 4466

For further details please apply to Brenda North at

The British Land Company Ltd.,

10 Cornwall Terrace,

Regents Park, London

NW1

01-486 4466

For further details please apply to Brenda North at

The British Land Company Ltd.,

10 Cornwall Terrace,

Regents Park, London

NW1

01-486 4466

For further details please apply to Brenda North at

The British Land Company Ltd.,

10 Cornwall Terrace,

Regents Park, London

NW1

01-486 4466

For further details please apply to Brenda North at

The British Land Company Ltd.,

10 Cornwall Terrace,

Regents Park, London

NW1

01-486 4466

For further details please apply to Brenda North at

The British Land Company Ltd.,

10 Cornwall Terrace,

Regents Park, London

NW1

01-486 4466

For further details please apply to Brenda North at

The British Land Company Ltd.,

10 Cornwall Terrace,

Regents Park, London

NW1

01-486 4466

For further details please apply to Brenda North at

The British Land Company Ltd.,

10 Cornwall Terrace,

Regents Park, London

NW1

01-486 4466

For further details please apply to Brenda North at

The British Land Company Ltd.,

10 Cornwall Terrace,

Regents Park, London

NW1

01-486 4466

For further details please apply to Brenda North at

The British Land Company Ltd.,

10 Cornwall Terrace,

Regents Park, London

NW1

01-486 4466

For further details please apply to Brenda North at

The British Land Company Ltd.,

10 Cornwall Terrace,

Regents Park, London

NW1

01-486 4466

For further details please apply to Brenda North at

The British Land Company Ltd.,

10 Cornwall Terrace,

Regents Park, London

NW1

01-486 4466

For further details please apply to Brenda North at

The British Land Company Ltd.,

10 Cornwall Terrace,

Regents Park, London

NW1

01-486 4466

For further details please apply to Brenda North at

The British Land Company Ltd.,

10 Cornwall Terrace,

Regents Park, London

NW1

01-486 4466

For further details please apply to Brenda North at

The British Land Company Ltd.,

10 Cornwall Terrace,

Regents Park, London

NW1

01-486 4466

For further details please apply to Brenda North at

The British Land Company Ltd.,

10 Cornwall Terrace,

Regents Park, London

NW1

01-486 4466

SECRETARY to Marketing Director

£5,300
Hammer Smith

Our Marketing Director will soon be losing his secretary to the joys of motherhood and we therefore need a top secretary to look after him.

As we operate not only throughout the UK but in the Far and Middle East our director leads a very busy life and he needs someone to see that he is in the right place at the right time.

The job is interesting, offers lots of scope for initiative and you will have the responsibility of "holding the fort" in your boss's absence. In addition to normal secretarial duties and assisting in the day to day running of the department, you will be organising conferences, researching special business projects and making travel arrangements for countries from America to the Far East.

Ideally you will be aged 25-30, have a typing speed of 60 wpm and a shorthand speed of 100 wpm, a clear telephone voice and an aptitude for figures. You will also need to be unflappable, efficient, charming, with a cheerful personality and preferably be able to drive as well. A big plus would be a knowledge of Spanish. Experience wise you will have worked at Director or senior management level for at least three years.

We work like mad in a new office block, conditions are pleasant and the atmosphere decidedly friendly and informal. Your salary of £5,300 will be reviewed in September and we have a lunch-time wine bar and a sports and social club.

Interested? Please phone or write to: Steven Friedlander, Bateman Grandmont Holdings, Banda House, Cambridge Grove, Hammersmith, W.5.

01-741 1541

For further details please apply to Brenda North at

The British Land Company Ltd.,

10 Cornwall Terrace,

Regents Park, London

NW1

01-486 4466

For further details please apply to Brenda North at

The British Land Company Ltd.,

10 Cornwall Terrace,

Regents Park, London

NW1

01-486 4466

For further details please apply to Brenda North at

The British Land Company Ltd.,

10 Cornwall Terrace,

Regents Park, London

NW1

01-486 4466

For further details please apply to Brenda North at

The British Land Company Ltd.,

10 Cornwall Terrace,

Regents Park, London

NW1

01-486 4466

For further details please apply to Brenda North at

The British Land Company Ltd.,

10 Cornwall Terrace,

Regents Park, London

NW1

01-486 4466

For further details please apply to Brenda North at

The British Land Company Ltd.,

10 Cornwall Terrace,

Regents Park, London

NW1

01-486 4466

For further details please apply to Brenda North at

The British Land Company Ltd.,

10 Cornwall Terrace,

Regents Park, London

NW1

01-486 4466

For further details please apply to Brenda North at

The British Land Company Ltd.,

10 Cornwall Terrace,

Regents Park, London

NW1

01-486 4466

For further details please apply to Brenda North at

The British Land Company Ltd.,

10 Cornwall Terrace,

Regents Park, London

NW1

01-486 4466

For further details please apply to Brenda North at

The British Land Company Ltd.,

10 Cornwall Terrace,

Regents Park, London

NW1

01-486 4466

For further details please apply to Brenda North at

The British Land Company Ltd.,

10 Cornwall Terrace,

Regents Park, London

NW1

01-486 4466

For further details please apply to Brenda North at

The British Land Company Ltd.,

10 Cornwall Terrace,

Regents Park, London

NW1

01-486 4466

For further details please apply to Brenda North at

The British Land Company Ltd.,

10 Cornwall Terrace,

Regents Park, London

NW1

01-486 4466

For further details please apply to Brenda North at

The British Land Company Ltd.,

10 Cornwall Terrace,

Regents Park, London

NW1

01-486 4466

For further details please apply to Brenda North at

The British Land Company Ltd.,

10 Cornwall Terrace,

Regents Park, London

NW1

01-486 4466

For further details please apply to Brenda North at

The British Land Company Ltd.,

10 Cornwall Terrace,

Regents Park, London

NW1

01-486 4466

For further details please apply to Brenda North at

The British Land Company Ltd.,

10 Cornwall Terrace,

Regents Park, London

NW1

01-486 4466

For further details please apply to Brenda North at

The British Land Company Ltd.,

10 Cornwall Terrace,

Regents Park, London

NW1

01-486 4466

For further details please apply to Brenda North at

</

PERSONAL CHOICE



Nerys Davenport and Ian Hendry star as a couple facing tragedy in the new drama serial *For Maddie with Love* (ITV, 1.30)

I suggest that you start buying paper handkerchiefs in bulk if you plan to watch the new two-weekly drama serial, *For Maddie with Love* (ITV, 1.30). This one is going to be a real weeper. It tells the story of the Lauries, Malcolm (Ian Hendry) and Maddie (Nerys Davenport), 26 years married and still drunk on the scent of love in bloom; a secure way of life; three nice-grown-up children and a grandchild on the way. But then (gulp!) cruel fate takes a hand: Maddie learns that she has an incurable brain tumour and cannot live for more than a few months. That, of course, sounds like one of the oldest stories in the world, but writer Douglas Watkinson has added a contemporary element by causing Maddie to decide that, with the help of her devoted husband, she will kill herself when her affliction has progressed to a point beyond endurance. The sets are impressionistic, the action is slight, so all depends on the two main characters, and you can bet that Hendry and Porter will wring every drop of emotion out of you. I only hope that husbands come home quietly on Thursday and Friday evenings.

I suppose it is symptomatic of the Eighties, when industrial relations have assumed the proportions of something between a spectator sport and a game, that we should find ourselves on the receiving end of a drama series concerned with an industrial dispute. Bull Week (BBC 1, 9.45) is set in a Birmingham engineering factory during the week before the firm's summer shutdown. Just when everybody is heading for an overtime record, the shopfloor hears of a management document giving details of organized thievery at the plant—and tensions flare when the union convenor's brother is caught red-handed (Freudian slip, that). The six episodes deal with the firm's slide towards "industrial anarchy" in what is now an all too familiar ritual in the real world. Whatever happened to escapism?

I have always thought that one of the nice things about being a prospective parent is that you don't know what you're getting until you've got it. Science, however, which cannot leave anything well alone, has devoted much activity to foretelling the sex of babies, to the point where in China you can even have an abortion if the fetus is not of the required gender. Man Alive (BBC 2, 9.30) looks at the present state of play in this particular scientific game and tries to assess the implications of being able routinely to predetermine the sex of one's offspring. It's something Biffers would have loved.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN: *STEREO; *BLACK AND WHITE; (T) REPEAT.

Broadcasting Guide

Edited by David Sinclair

TELEVISION

BBC 1

6.40 am Open University: 6.40
Testing Infants; 7.05 Renaissance
Spectacle; 7.30 Conflict in the
Family. Closedown at 7.55.
9.47 For Schools, Colleges: 9.47
Science All Around: Plants 1 (r);
10.10 Merry-go-Round; Orkney-
Vikings (r); 10.35 Scene: The
Kids are Okay 2; 11.05 Near and
Far: Water Moves In. Closedown
at 11.25.
12.45 pm News.
1.00 Pebble Mill at One: Including
Tony Blair's weekly guide to
film.
1.45 Mr Benn: Cartoon—Mr Benn
Goes Ballooning (r).
2.00 You and Me: At the Airport.
With Michael Maynard and Dun-
can the Dragon.
2.15 For Schools, Colleges: 2.15
Music Time: In the Town 2 (r);
2.40 Television Club: Muscles
and Machines (r). Closedown at 3.00.
3.15 Debrau Cam: Welsh hymns.
3.55 Play School: Today's story is
The Tail Man, by Ursula Daniels.
4.20 The All New Poppy Show:
Cartoons.
4.40 John Graham's Gang: Where
will Graham find a girl partner for
the local treasure hunt? (r).
5.05 John Craven's Newsround.

BBC 2

6.40 am Open University: Maths-
Linear Equations; 7.05 The World
Catering Industry; 7.30 Human
Factors in Aviation. Closedown at
7.55.
11.00 Play School: Same as BBC 1
at 3.55. Closedown at 11.25.
3.10 pm Snooker: The World
Championship at the Crucible
Theatre in Sheffield.
4.50 Open University: The Way of
the World: 5.40 Sartre on the
Curriculum Blueprint; 6.05 Bio-
logy of Polluted Water; 6.30 What
is Money?
6.55 Snooker: Frame of the Day.

BBC 1

5.10 Blue Peter celebrates the 50th
anniversary of Amy Johnson's 15-
day, 9,500-mile flight from Britain
to Australia.
5.55 Nationwide: Includes the
second part of ex-TVM main Reggie
Bosquitch's series. The Bosquitch
Unit. This week he mixes with the
aristocracy to find out what are the
real advantages of having a title.
5.58 Tomorrow's World with
Michael Rodd, Judith Hann and
Kieran Prendiville.
9.00 News with Peter Woods.
9.25 Bull Week: New six-part
series set in a Birmingham engi-
neering firm (see Personal Choice).
10.10 Paradise in a Dream:
Omnibus film in which the poet P.
J. Kavanagh goes in search of Coler-
idge and of the key to Kubla
Khan.
10.57 Question Time. Robin Day
is referee for Tom Jackson, general
secretary of the post office union,
Tory MP John Begg-Davison, Ivor
Richard and Emma Nicholson.
Another fun-packed spectacular.

Regions

BBC 1 VARIATIONS: Wales: 5.55 am
News; 6.40 am News; 7.05 News;
7.30 News; 7.55 News; 8.05 News;
8.15 News; 8.25 News; 8.35 News;
8.45 News; 8.55 News; 9.05 News;
9.15 News; 9.25 News; 9.35 News;
9.45 News; 9.55 News; 10.05 News;
10.15 News; 10.25 News; 10.35 News;
10.45 News; 10.55 News; 11.05 News;
11.15 News; 11.25 News; 11.35 News;
11.45 News; 11.55 News; 12.05 News;
12.15 News; 12.25 News; 12.35 News;
12.45 News; 12.55 News; 1.05 News;
1.15 News; 1.25 News; 1.35 News;
1.45 News; 1.55 News; 2.05 News;
2.15 News; 2.25 News; 2.35 News;
2.45 News; 2.55 News; 3.05 News;
3.15 News; 3.25 News; 3.35 News;
3.45 News; 3.55 News; 4.05 News;
4.15 News; 4.25 News; 4.35 News;
4.45 News; 4.55 News; 5.05 News;
5.15 News; 5.25 News; 5.35 News;
5.45 News; 5.55 News; 6.05 News;
6.15 News; 6.25 News; 6.35 News;
6.45 News; 6.55 News; 7.05 News;
7.15 News; 7.25 News; 7.35 News;
7.45 News; 7.55 News; 8.05 News;
8.15 News; 8.25 News; 8.35 News;
8.45 News; 8.55 News; 9.05 News;
9.15 News; 9.25 News; 9.35 News;
9.45 News; 9.55 News; 10.05 News;
10.15 News; 10.25 News; 10.35 News;
10.45 News; 10.55 News; 11.05 News;
11.15 News; 11.25 News; 11.35 News;
11.45 News; 11.55 News; 12.05 News;
12.15 News; 12.25 News; 12.35 News;
12.45 News; 12.55 News; 1.05 News;
1.15 News; 1.25 News; 1.35 News;
1.45 News; 1.55 News; 2.05 News;
2.15 News; 2.25 News; 2.35 News;
2.45 News; 2.55 News; 3.05 News;
3.15 News; 3.25 News; 3.35 News;
3.45 News; 3.55 News; 4.05 News;
4.15 News; 4.25 News; 4.35 News;
4.45 News; 4.55 News; 5.05 News;
5.15 News; 5.25 News; 5.35 News;
5.45 News; 5.55 News; 6.05 News;
6.15 News; 6.25 News; 6.35 News;
6.45 News; 6.55 News; 7.05 News;
7.15 News; 7.25 News; 7.35 News;
7.45 News; 7.55 News; 8.05 News;
8.15 News; 8.25 News; 8.35 News;
8.45 News; 8.55 News; 9.05 News;
9.15 News; 9.25 News; 9.35 News;
9.45 News; 9.55 News; 10.05 News;
10.15 News; 10.25 News; 10.35 News;
10.45 News; 10.55 News; 11.05 News;
11.15 News; 11.25 News; 11.35 News;
11.45 News; 11.55 News; 12.05 News;
12.15 News; 12.25 News; 12.35 News;
12.45 News; 12.55 News; 1.05 News;
1.15 News; 1.25 News; 1.35 News;
1.45 News; 1.55 News; 2.05 News;
2.15 News; 2.25 News; 2.35 News;
2.45 News; 2.55 News; 3.05 News;
3.15 News; 3.25 News; 3.35 News;
3.45 News; 3.55 News; 4.05 News;
4.15 News; 4.25 News; 4.35 News;
4.45 News; 4.55 News; 5.05 News;
5.15 News; 5.25 News; 5.35 News;
5.45 News; 5.55 News; 6.05 News;
6.15 News; 6.25 News; 6.35 News;
6.45 News; 6.55 News; 7.05 News;
7.15 News; 7.25 News; 7.35 News;
7.45 News; 7.55 News; 8.05 News;
8.15 News; 8.25 News; 8.35 News;
8.45 News; 8.55 News; 9.05 News;
9.15 News; 9.25 News; 9.35 News;
9.45 News; 9.55 News; 10.05 News;
10.15 News; 10.25 News; 10.35 News;
10.45 News; 10.55 News; 11.05 News;
11.15 News; 11.25 News; 11.35 News;
11.45 News; 11.55 News; 12.05 News;
12.15 News; 12.25 News; 12.35 News;
12.45 News; 12.55 News; 1.05 News;
1.15 News; 1.25 News; 1.35 News;
1.45 News; 1.55 News; 2.05 News;
2.15 News; 2.25 News; 2.35 News;
2.45 News; 2.55 News; 3.05 News;
3.15 News; 3.25 News; 3.35 News;
3.45 News; 3.55 News; 4.05 News;
4.15 News; 4.25 News; 4.35 News;
4.45 News; 4.55 News; 5.05 News;
5.15 News; 5.25 News; 5.35 News;
5.45 News; 5.55 News; 6.05 News;
6.15 News; 6.25 News; 6.35 News;
6.45 News; 6.55 News; 7.05 News;
7.15 News; 7.25 News; 7.35 News;
7.45 News; 7.55 News; 8.05 News;
8.15 News; 8.25 News; 8.35 News;
8.45 News; 8.55 News; 9.05 News;
9.15 News; 9.25 News; 9.35 News;
9.45 News; 9.55 News; 10.05 News;
10.15 News; 10.25 News; 10.35 News;
10.45 News; 10.55 News; 11.05 News;
11.15 News; 11.25 News; 11.35 News;
11.45 News; 11.55 News; 12.05 News;
12.15 News; 12.25 News; 12.35 News;
12.45 News; 12.55 News; 1.05 News;
1.15 News; 1.25 News; 1.35 News;
1.45 News; 1.55 News; 2.05 News;
2.15 News; 2.25 News; 2.35 News;
2.45 News; 2.55 News; 3.05 News;
3.15 News; 3.25 News; 3.35 News;
3.45 News; 3.55 News; 4.05 News;
4.15 News; 4.25 News; 4.35 News;
4.45 News; 4.55 News; 5.05 News;
5.15 News; 5.25 News; 5.35 News;
5.45 News; 5.55 News; 6.05 News;
6.15 News; 6.25 News; 6.35 News;
6.45 News; 6.55 News; 7.05 News;
7.15 News; 7.25 News; 7.35 News;
7.45 News; 7.55 News; 8.05 News;
8.15 News; 8.25 News; 8.35 News;
8.45 News; 8.55 News; 9.05 News;
9.15 News; 9.25 News; 9.35 News;
9.45 News; 9.55 News; 10.05 News;
10.15 News; 10.25 News; 10.35 News;
10.45 News; 10.55 News; 11.05 News;
11.15 News; 11.25 News; 11.35 News;
11.45 News; 11.55 News; 12.05 News;
12.15 News; 12.25 News; 12.35 News;
12.45 News; 12.55 News; 1.05 News;
1.15 News; 1.25 News; 1.35 News;
1.45 News; 1.55 News; 2.05 News;
2.15 News; 2.25 News; 2.35 News;
2.45 News; 2.55 News; 3.05 News;
3.15 News; 3.25 News; 3.35 News;
3.45 News; 3.55 News; 4.05 News;
4.15 News; 4.25 News; 4.35 News;
4.45 News; 4.55 News; 5.05 News;
5.15 News; 5.25 News; 5.35 News;
5.45 News; 5.55 News; 6.05 News;
6.15 News; 6.25 News; 6.35 News;
6.45 News; 6.55 News; 7.05 News;
7.15 News; 7.25 News; 7.35 News;
7.45 News; 7.55 News; 8.05 News;
8.15 News; 8.25 News; 8.35 News;
8.45 News; 8.55 News; 9.05 News;
9.15 News; 9.25 News; 9.35 News;
9.45 News; 9.55 News; 10.05 News;
10.15 News; 10.25 News; 10.35 News;
10.45 News; 10.55 News; 11.05 News;
11.15 News; 11.25 News; 11.35 News;
11.45 News; 11.55 News; 12.05 News;
12.15 News; 12.25 News; 12.35 News;
12.45 News; 12.55 News; 1.05 News;
1.15 News; 1.25 News; 1.35 News;
1.45 News; 1.55 News; 2.05 News;
2.15 News; 2.25 News; 2.35 News;
2.45 News; 2.55 News; 3.05 News;
3.15 News; 3.25 News; 3.35 News;
3.45 News; 3.55 News; 4.05 News;
4.15 News; 4.25 News; 4.35 News;
4.45 News; 4.55 News; 5.05 News;
5.15 News; 5.25 News; 5.35 News;
5.45 News; 5.55 News; 6.05 News;
6.15 News; 6.25 News; 6.35 News;
6.45 News; 6.55 News; 7.05 News;
7.15 News; 7.25 News; 7.35 News;
7.45 News; 7.55 News; 8.05 News;
8.15 News; 8.25 News; 8.35 News;
8.45 News; 8.55 News; 9.05 News;
9.15 News; 9.25 News; 9.35 News;
9.45 News; 9.55 News; 10.05 News;
10.15 News; 10.25 News; 10.35 News;
10.45 News; 10.55 News; 11.05 News;
11.15 News; 11.25 News; 11.35 News;
11.45 News; 11.55 News; 12.05 News;
12.15 News; 12.25 News; 12.35 News;
12.45 News; 12.55 News; 1.05 News;
1.15 News; 1.25 News; 1.35 News;
1.45 News; 1.55 News; 2.05 News;
2.15 News; 2.25 News; 2.35 News;
2.45 News; 2.55 News; 3.05 News;
3.15 News; 3.25 News; 3.35 News;
3.45 News; 3.55 News; 4.05 News;
4.15 News; 4.25 News; 4.35 News;
4.45 News; 4.55 News; 5.05 News;
5.15 News; 5.25 News; 5.35 News;
5.45 News; 5.55 News; 6.05 News;
6.15 News; 6.25 News; 6.35 News;
6.45 News; 6.55 News; 7.05 News;
7.15 News; 7.25 News; 7.35 News;
7.45 News; 7.55 News; 8.05 News;
8.15 News; 8.25 News; 8.35 News;
8.45 News; 8.55 News; 9.05 News;
9.15 News; 9.25 News; 9.35 News;
9.45 News; 9.55 News; 10.05 News;
10.15 News; 10.25 News; 10.35 News;
10.45 News; 10.55 News; 11.05 News;
11.15 News; 11.25 News; 11.35 News;
11.45 News; 11.55 News; 12.05 News;
12.15 News; 12.25 News; 12.35 News;
12.45 News; 12.55 News; 1.05 News;
1.15 News; 1.25 News; 1.35 News;
1.45 News; 1.55 News; 2.05 News;
2.15 News; 2.25 News; 2.35 News;
2.45 News; 2.55 News; 3.05 News;
3.15 News; 3.25 News; 3.35 News;
3.45 News; 3.55 News; 4.05 News;
4.15 News; 4.25 News; 4.35 News;
4.45 News; 4.55 News; 5.05 News;
5.15 News; 5.25 News; 5.35 News;
5.45 News; 5.55 News; 6.05 News;
6.15 News; 6.25 News; 6.35 News;
6.45 News; 6.55 News; 7.05 News;
7.15 News; 7.25 News; 7.35 News;
7.45 News; 7.55 News; 8.05 News;
8.15 News; 8.25 News; 8.35 News;
8.45 News; 8.55 News; 9.05 News;
9.15 News; 9.25 News; 9.35 News;
9.45 News; 9.55 News; 10.05 News;
10.15 News; 10.25 News; 10.35 News;
10.45 News; 10.55 News; 11.05 News;
11.15 News; 11.25 News; 11.35 News;
11.45 News; 11.55 News; 12.05 News;
12.15 News; 12.25 News; 12.35 News;
12.45 News; 12.55 News; 1.05 News;
1.15 News; 1.25 News; 1.35 News;
1.45 News; 1.55 News; 2.05 News;
2.15 News; 2.25 News; 2.35 News;
2.45 News; 2.55 News; 3.05 News;
3.15 News; 3.25 News; 3.35 News;
3.45 News; 3.55 News; 4.05 News;
4.15 News; 4.25 News; 4.35 News;
4.45 News; 4.55 News; 5.05 News;
5.15 News; 5.25 News; 5.35 News;
5.45 News; 5.55 News; 6.05 News;
6.15 News; 6.25 News; 6.35 News;
6.45 News; 6.55 News; 7.05 News;
7.15 News; 7.25 News; 7.35 News;
7.45 News; 7.55 News; 8.05 News;
8.15 News; 8.25 News; 8.35 News;
8.45 News; 8.55 News; 9.05 News;
9.15 News; 9.25 News; 9.35 News;
9.45 News; 9.55 News; 10.05 News;
10.15 News; 10.25 News; 10.35 News;
10.45 News; 10.55 News; 11.05 News;
11.15 News; 11.25 News; 11.35 News;
11.45 News; 11.55 News; 12.05 News;
12.15 News; 12.25 News; 12.35 News;
12.45 News; 12.55 News; 1.05 News;
1.15 News; 1.25 News; 1.35 News;
1.45 News; 1.55 News; 2.05 News;
2.15 News; 2.25 News; 2.35 News;
2.45 News; 2.55 News; 3.05 News;
3.15 News; 3.25 News; 3.35 News;
3.45 News; 3.55 News; 4.05 News;
4.15 News; 4.25 News; 4.35 News;
4.45 News; 4.55 News; 5.05 News;
5.15 News; 5.25 News; 5.35 News;
5.45 News; 5.55 News; 6.05 News;
6.15 News; 6.25 News; 6.35 News;
6.45 News; 6.55 News; 7.05 News;
7.15 News; 7.25 News; 7.35 News;
7.45 News; 7.55 News; 8.05 News;
8.15 News; 8.25 News; 8.35 News;
8.45 News; 8.55 News; 9.05 News;
9.15 News; 9.25 News; 9.35 News;
9.45 News; 9.55 News; 10.05 News;
10.15 News; 10.25 News; 10.35 News;
10.45 News; 10.55 News; 11.05 News;
11.15 News; 11.25 News; 11.35 News;
11.45 News; 11.55 News; 12.05 News;
12.15 News; 12.25 News; 12.35 News;
12.45 News; 12.55 News; 1.05 News;
1.15 News; 1.25 News; 1.35 News;
1.45 News; 1.55 News; 2.05 News;
2.15 News; 2.25 News; 2.35 News;
2.45 News; 2.55 News; 3.05 News;
3.15 News; 3.25 News; 3.35 News;
3.45 News; 3.55 News; 4.05 News;
4.15 News; 4.25 News; 4.35 News;
4.45 News; 4.55 News; 5.05 News;
5.15 News; 5.25 News; 5.35 News;
5.45 News; 5.55 News; 6.05 News;
6.15 News; 6.25 News; 6.35 News;
6.45 News; 6.55 News; 7.05 News;
7.15 News; 7.25 News; 7.35 News;
7.45 News; 7.55 News; 8.05 News;
8.15 News; 8.25 News; 8.35 News;
8.45 News; 8.55 News; 9.05 News;
9.15 News; 9.25 News; 9.35 News;
9.45 News; 9.55 News; 10.05 News;
10.15 News; 10.25 News; 10.35 News;
10.45 News; 10.55 News; 11.05 News;
11.15 News; 11.25 News; 11.35 News;
11.45 News; 11.55 News; 12.05 News;
12.15 News; 12.25 News; 12.35 News;
12.45 News; 12.55 News; 1.05 News;
1.15 News; 1.25 News; 1.35 News;
1.45 News; 1.55 News; 2.05 News;
2.15 News; 2.25 News; 2.35 News;
2.45 News; 2.55 News; 3.05 News;
3.15 News; 3.25 News; 3.35 News;
3.45 News; 3.55 News; 4.05 News;
4.15 News; 4.25 News; 4.35 News;
4.45 News; 4.55 News; 5.05 News;
5.15 News; 5.25 News; 5.35 News;
5.45 News; 5.55 News; 6.05 News;
6.15 News; 6.25 News; 6.35 News;
6.45 News; 6.55 News; 7.05 News;
7.15 News; 7.25 News; 7.35 News;
7.45 News; 7.55 News; 8.05 News;
8.15 News; 8.25 News; 8.35 News;
8.45 News; 8.55 News; 9.05 News;
9.15 News; 9.25 News; 9.35 News;
9.45 News; 9.55 News; 10.05 News;
10.15 News; 10.25 News; 10.35 News;
10.45 News; 10.55 News; 11.05 News;
11.15 News; 11.25 News; 11.35 News;
11.45 News; 11.55 News; 12.05 News;
12.15 News; 12.25 News; 12.35 News;
12.45 News; 12.55 News; 1.05 News;
1.15 News; 1.25 News; 1.35 News;
1.45 News; 1.55 News; 2.05 News;
2.15 News; 2.25 News; 2.35 News;
2.45 News; 2.55 News; 3.05 News;
3.15 News; 3.25 News; 3.35 News;
3.45 News; 3.55 News; 4.05 News;
4.15 News; 4.25 News; 4.35 News;
4.45 News; 4.55 News; 5.05 News;
5.15 News; 5.25 News; 5.35 News;
5.45 News; 5.55 News; 6.05 News;
6.15 News; 6.25 News; 6.35 News;
6.45 News; 6.55 News; 7.05 News;
7.15 News; 7.25 News; 7.35 News;
7.45 News; 7.55 News; 8.05 News;
8.15 News; 8.25 News; 8.35 News;
8.45 News; 8.55 News; 9.05 News;
9.15 News; 9.25 News; 9.35 News;
9.45 News; 9.55 News; 10.05 News;
10.15 News; 10.25 News; 10.35 News;
10.45 News; 10.55 News; 11.05 News;
11.15 News; 11.25 News; 11.35 News;
11.45 News; 11.55 News; 12.05 News;
12.15 News; 12.25 News; 12.35 News;
12.45 News; 12.55 News; 1.05 News;
1.15 News; 1.25 News; 1.35 News;
1.45 News; 1.55 News; 2.05 News;
2.15 News; 2.25 News; 2.35 News;
2.45 News; 2.55 News; 3.05 News;
3.15 News; 3.25 News; 3.35 News;
3.45 News; 3.55 News; 4.05 News;
4.15 News; 4.25 News; 4.35 News;
4.45 News; 4.55 News; 5.05 News;
5.15 News; 5.25 News; 5.35 News;
5.45 News; 5.55 News; 6.05 News;
6.15 News; 6.25 News; 6.35 News;
6.45 News; 6.55 News; 7.05 News;
7.15 News; 7.25 News; 7.35 News;
7.45 News; 7.55 News; 8.05 News;
8.15 News; 8.25 News; 8.35 News;
8.45 News; 8.55 News; 9.05 News;
9.15 News; 9.25 News; 9.35 News;
9.45 News; 9.55 News; 10.05 News;
10.15 News; 10.25 News; 10.35 News;
10.45 News; 10.55 News; 11.05 News;
11.15 News; 11.25 News; 11.35 News;
11.45 News; 11.55 News; 12.05 News;
12.15 News; 12.25 News; 12.35 News;
12.45 News; 12.55 News; 1.05 News;
1.15 News; 1.25 News; 1.35 News;
1.45 News; 1.55 News; 2.05 News;
2.15 News; 2.25 News; 2.35 News;
2.45 News; 2.55 News; 3.05 News;
3.15 News; 3.25 News; 3.35 News;
3.45 News; 3.55 News; 4.05 News;
4.15 News; 4.25 News; 4.35 News;
4.45 News; 4.55 News; 5.05 News;
5.15 News; 5.25 News; 5.35 News;
5.45 News; 5.55 News; 6.05 News;
6.15 News; 6.25 News; 6.35 News;
6.45 News; 6.55 News; 7.05 News;
7.15 News; 7.25 News; 7.35 News;
7.45 News; 7.55 News; 8.05 News;
8.15 News; 8.25 News; 8.35 News;
8.45 News; 8.55 News; 9.05 News;
9.15 News; 9.25 News; 9.35 News;
9.45 News; 9.55 News; 10.05 News;
10.15 News; 10.25 News; 10.35 News;
10.45 News; 10.55 News; 11.05 News;
11.15 News; 11.25 News; 11.35 News;
11.45 News; 11.55 News; 12.05 News;
12.15 News; 12.25 News; 12.35 News;
12.45 News; 12.55 News; 1.05 News;
1.15 News; 1.25 News; 1.35 News;
1.45 News; 1.55 News; 2.05 News;
2.15 News; 2.25 News; 2.35 News;
2.45 News; 2.55 News; 3.05 News;
3.15 News; 3.25 News; 3.35 News;
3.45 News; 3.55 News; 4.05 News;
4.15 News; 4.25 News; 4.35 News;
4.45 News; 4.55 News; 5.05 News;
5.15 News; 5.25 News; 5.35 News;
5.45 News; 5.55 News; 6.05 News;
6.15 News; 6.25 News; 6.35 News;
6.45 News; 6.55 News; 7.05 News;
7.15 News; 7.25 News; 7.35 News;
7.45 News; 7.55 News; 8.05 News;
8.15 News; 8.25 News; 8.35 News;
8.45 News; 8.55 News; 9.05 News;
9.15 News; 9.25 News; 9.35 News;
9.45 News; 9.55 News; 10.05 News;
10.15 News; 10.25 News; 10.35 News;
10.45 News; 10.55 News; 11.05 News;
11.15 News; 11.25 News; 11.35 News;
11.45 News; 11.55 News; 12.05 News;
12.15 News; 12.25 News; 12.35 News;
12.45 News; 12.55 News; 1.05 News;
1.15 News; 1.25 News; 1.35 News;
1.45 News; 1.55 News; 2.05 News;
2.15 News; 2.25 News; 2.35 News;
2.45 News; 2.55 News; 3.05 News;
3.15 News; 3.25 News; 3.35 News;
3.45 News; 3.55 News; 4.05 News;
4.15 News; 4.25 News; 4.35 News;
4.45 News; 4.55 News; 5.05 News;
5.15 News; 5.25 News; 5.35 News;
5.45 News; 5.55 News; 6.05 News;
6.15 News; 6.25 News; 6.35 News;
6.45 News; 6.55 News; 7.05 News;
7.15 News; 7.25 News; 7.35 News;
7.45 News; 7.55 News; 8.05 News;
8.15 News; 8.25 News; 8.35 News;
8.45 News; 8.55 News; 9.05 News;
9.15 News; 9.25 News; 9.35 News;
9.45 News; 9.55 News; 10.05 News;
10.15 News; 10.25 News; 10.35 News;
10.45 News; 10.55 News; 11.05 News;
11.15 News; 11.25 News; 11.35 News;
11.45 News; 11.55 News; 12.05 News;
12.15 News; 12.25 News; 12.35 News;
12.45 News; 12.55 News; 1.05 News;
1.15 News; 1.25 News; 1.35 News;
1.45 News; 1.55 News; 2.05 News

